INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

REGD. NO. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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PRICE: ONE ANNA
REGD. NO. B. 1065

INSURANCE
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VOL. XXIII NO. 53 BOMBAY MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1935 FOURTEEN PAGES

Curfew Order And Martial Law In Athens

Venezeloz Identifies Himself With Rebels

Court-Martial To Try Revolutionaries

ADMIRAL TIPLADOS' OFFER TO MEDIATE

(SPECIAL CABLE)
ATHENS, March 3.

M. Venezeloz who at present is in Crete, identified himself with the rebels.

Meanwhile the Cabinet after proclaiming the curfew from 22/00 hours until early morning, is busy appointing a court-martial tribunal to try the rebels already detained. Government resolved that, unless the rebel warships surrender by tomorrow, air force will bomb them heavily for which purpose, three bombers are standing by with bombs weighing 200 pounds.

The Leader of yesterday's aircraft pursuit says, cruiser "Averoff" fired about a hundred rounds at the planes without making a direct hit and also fired on the planes with machine guns.

Gen. Plastiras Interviewed

CANNES, March 3.

"I know nothing of the events in Greece save what I glean from newspapers", said General Plastiras interviewed by Reuter here, He did not intend quitting France. The latest developments in Greece did not astonish him as he believed half of Greece was opposed to the present Government.

LATER.

Admiral's Offer

Admiral Tiplados offered to mediate between the Government and revolutionaries who escaped in two cruisers and three destroyers. They requested half an hour for reply. At least one cruiser The Averoff has been damaged by bombing from Government Planes. Despite the prohibition of public assemblies with the proclamation of Martial Law a large meeting was held in the afternoon to protest against the attempted revolution, Taxis disappeared from streets, police closed cabarets and other shows.

Opposition newspapers have been banned, censorship being imposed.

REBELS ARREST GOVERNOR-GENERAL

ATHENS, March 3.

Part of Crete joined the rebels, who arrived and arrested Governor-General Aposkitis and occupied telegraph and wireless stations. Meanwhile, the Government called up the 1932 class of naval ratings and was considering the calling up of two army classes. Martial law was declared in Salonika. Hitherto no disturbances are recorded there. Several opposition politicians and ex-officers are arrested.—Reuter.

Earlier Cables

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED

ATHENS, March 2.

Martial Law was proclaimed following last night's attempted coup d'etat by the military.

It is understood the fleet is in the hands of the insurgents. Five warships managed to get away on high seas and the Government wirelessed warning them that they will be considered pirates. According to a newspaper report, Italian warships in the neighbouring waters applied for instructions. Very strong reinforcement are arriving here from the provinces.

FIERCE FIGHTING

A battalion of the Republican Guard is reported to have joined the insurrectionary movement. Government forces have been sent against them and after a fierce fighting wherein artillery was used against the rebels, the latter were forced to surrender.

Subsequently Government issued a proclamation stating that the insurrection has been quelled.

ARSENAL RE-OCCUPIED

Government forces re-occupied the arsenal where the revolt started last night. The aircraft which bombed mutinous fleet returned this morning showing signs of having been well peppered.

The warships still in the hands of rebels are cruisers "Averoff" and "Helli" and two destroyers.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT ON REVOLUTION

It is officially stated that the Government long suspected the activities of certain officers belonging to the Venizelist Party of preparing for a seditious movement in obedience to the orders of the ex-General Plastiras.

Violent attacks on Government in the Venezelist press preceded the mutinies and the Venizelists selling heavily on the exchange in the past few days causing a heavy slump in the Greek currency.

BARRACKS SHELLED

It is now learned that fifteen ex-officers with Gen. Plastiras' sympathies entered the Enzoves barracks in the absence of regular officers and persuaded the troops to join the revolt. After an ultimatum the loyal troops shelled the barracks the rebels yielding in the early hours of the morning with a loss of three dead and twelve wounded. Hundred civilians, and twelve military rebels broke into

(Continued on page 10.)

SINGAPORE AIR DEFENCE

Building Programme Of Several Million Dollars Prepared

SINGAPORE, March 2.

It is reliably learned that the Air Ministry officials visiting here have decided considerably to augment the Singapore air defence.

Colonel T. F. Turner, Director of Works and Buildings at the Air Ministry is reported have prepared a building programme of several million dollars in anticipation of the extension of the existing aerodromes and the creation of two additional ones.—Reuter's Special.

PT. MALAVIYA BETTER

No Cause For Anxiety

BENARES, March 3.

According to a telegraphic message Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, who is now in Bombay, is again suffering from boils, a complaint of which he was cured only recently.

He is stated to be under the treatment of homeopathic doctors.

The message has caused anxiety here, and Pandit Govind Malaviya has telegraphically inquired as to whether Pandit Malaviya in a fit condition to be brought to Benares.—

(Enquiries made at Birla House, where Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya is staying, show that there is no cause for anxiety regarding his health. Pandit Malaviya is making slow progress, and it is expected he would recover within four or five days. His condition had improved since Sunday morning. He found considerable relief during the day.

Accordingly, a message has been sent to Benares stating that there is no cause for anxiety.)

Pt. Malaviya's Programme

BENARES, March 2.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has gone to Bombay to discuss with friends the current political situation.

As at pesent arranged, th Pandit returns to Delhi shortly.

He will then proceed to Allahabad to preside over the silver jubilee of the Leader, to be celebrated on March 10.—A.P.

WORST RIDE HE EVER HAD

Sir M. Campbell's Lucky Escape From Death

DAYTONA, March 2.

It is revealed that Sir M. Campbell had a lucky escape from death. It is said, to-day's ride perhaps was the worst he ever had. Going was alright on the southward run till he reached the fourth mile accelerating splendidly when he became aware of the terrific heat, frightful fumes coming up from the cockpit and suddenly noticed that the engine cowling rightside was ripped up by terrific wind, exhausts belching flames.

He exclaimed "God, I am on fire," quickly shut off the engine, put on the wind airbrakes and completed the measured mile, brakes full on.—Reuter.

OUT FOR RECORD

(SPECIAL CABLE).
DAYTONA, March 3.

Sir Malcolm Campbell is making the record attempt very shortly. He said before the start to-day that the beach was better than yesterday. Lady Campbell thought that it was worse.

Sir Malcolm's run south-ward for a mile averaged 270.473 miles per hour the time taken being 13.31 seconds compared with the record of 273.556 and 13.16. Kilometre speed was 269.509 the time taken being 8.30 compared with the records of 273.463 and 8.18. The five mile speed was 240.146 the time being 64.96. Five kilometres 256.705 the time taken being 43.57 which is under the previous records.

Sir Malcolm Campbell took no further run to-day. He has decided not to make the north-ward trip owing to the roughness of the beach which made the record impossible.

SMALL-POX EPIDEMIC IN BARODA

(From Our Correspondent)
BARODA, March 2.

Small-pox epidemic is prevailing in Baroda town and is increasing day by day.

The health department under the direction of Dr. Muzmudar is taking all protective and preventive measures. The scheme of mass vaccination is contemplated

SEQUEL TO BREAK-DOWN

Wardha Conference Will Discuss Communal Tangle

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 3.

The situation created by the failure of the Jinnah-Rajendra Prasad talks is likely to be one of the subjects which will be considered by a conference of Congress leaders called at Wardha for March 10. The conference will be primarily concerned with village uplift work, which Mahatma Gandhi will discuss with Babu Rajendra Prasad, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Acharya Kripalani and others.

Acharya Kripalani arrived here to-day from Delhi and stays at Allahabad for some days in connection with Congress work.—A. P.

TRANSPORT PARALYSED

Railway, Tram And Omnibus Strike At Dublin

DUBLIN, March 3.

The City's transport has been paralysed by the railway, tram and omnibus strike which began at mid-night after the Government had intervened unsuccessfully.

The trouble is due to the dismissal of a bus driver and the suspension of engine drivers.

The Unions are demanding that the matter should go before the Conciliation Boards, but the Dublin City Tramways Company which has a monopoly of the city transport has refused on the grounds that the dismissal was purely a question of discipline.

Long-distance railway service has also been affected, as all the departures from Kingsbridge Station have ceased.

About 2,000 city workers are involved.—Reuter.

A. I. DETENUE DAY POSTPONEMENT

Jayaprakash To Consult Rajen Babu

WARDHAGANJ, March 3.

Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan, General Secretary of the All-India Congress Socialist Party, says: "I had issued a statement on March 1 suggesting the postponement of the observance of the Detenue Day, pending consultations with the Congress President for joint observance of the day. I understand that the message did not reach serveral places in time, and meetings might have been held. No harm is done. After consulting Babu Rajendra Prasad I shall issue instructions regarding the day and the form of the demonstration and the text of the resolution for adoption throughout the country."—A. P.

ALWAR MAHARAJAH'S ENFORCED EXILE

(From Our Correspondent)
INDORE, March 1.

The Government of India, it is believed, do not view with favour the Maharaja of Alwar's prolonged stay at Rutlam till recently as the guest of the Maharaja, who is his cousin.

As such, the Maharaja of Alwar has been obliged to shift his camp from Rutlam to Bombay, where he is staying at present, lest his protracted halt at Ratlam should prove embarrassing to the Ruler of Ratlam.

Rajputana too is a forbidden territory to the Maharaja of Alwar, during the period of his enforced Exile.

Opposition Mobilise For Budget War

TRI-PARTITE AGREEMENT

Three Major 'Cut' Motions Will Amount To Virtual Refusal Of Supplies

NEW DELHI, March 3.

The leaders of the Opposition parties in the Assembly met informally to decide what attitude they should take regarding the budget demands, and how the cut motions given notice of should be put through.

It has been provisionally decided that the country's discontent and grievance against the administration should be signified by the refusal of supplies on some important items of demand. It is understood the Congress Party will move the "cut" motion.

Mr. Desai, the Leader of the Congress Party, will initiate the debate on this on March, 7.

The Independent Party will take up the army question, demand Indianisation of the Army and the reduction of Military Expenditure.

The Nationalists are likely to move a cut motion to censure the Foreign and Political Departments of the Government of India.—United Press.

ASSEMBLY PARTIES COME TO UNDERSTANDING

NEW DELHI, March 3.

A party understanding has been reached regarding the voting of demands for grants in the Assembly.

The Congress Party will move the refusal of supplies by reducing the executive council grant to Re. 1. The purpose of the debate would be to show that the Government, which is not responsive to public opinion, does not deserve supply with the consent of elected members.

The Independent Party will propose the refusal of supplies in respect of the army department by reducing the demand to Re. 1.

The Nationalists are also expected to move the refusal of supplies but the subject that is to be raised has not yet been finally settled Probably it will relate to the federation issue.

Thus during the demands for grants the three parties will be able to carry three cuts amounting to refusal of supplies.

Thereafter, about a dozen cut motions will be moved ventilating various territorial and sectional grievances.—A. P.

ARRANGEMENT OF SPEAKERS

NEW DELHI, March 3.

The Congress Party held a meeting at the residence of Mr. Bhulabhai Desai at which an arrangement was arrived at with regard to speakers who are to take part in the budget discussion.—A.P.

RESOLUTION ON BUDGET

NEW DELHI, March 3.

After ten hours' discussion, the Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce agreed to the draft of a comprehensive resolution on the budget. This resolution will be finally discussed and adopted before tomorrow evening.

The Committee also decided on the subjects to be discussed at the annual meeting of the Federation to be held at Delhi at the end of this month. These subjects will relate to the Government of India Bill now under discussion by Parliament, the silver policy of the Government of India and gold export.—A.P.

King Of Siam Abdicates

"LETTER TO THE NATION"

Hands It Over To Delegation

(SPECIAL CABLE)
LONDON, March 3.

It is announced from Cranleigh that the King of Siam has officially handed over his abdication to the Delegation at 4-30 p.m.-

Probably never before, has the abdication of a King been announced with so little formality.

The first official announcement was made to the journalists in the Private Secretary's room at Knowle Park. The Secretary clad in a pullover and grey flannel trousers explained the document of abdication to be officially published in Siam as a letter. to the nation.

It sets out the conditions of return to the throne based on the establishment of true democratic principles, including liberty of speech, writing, political meetings and organisations, amnesty to political prisoners and non-participation of active army and navy officers in politics.

The King will take the title of Prince of Sukhodaya under which he travelled incognito and will stay at Cranleigh until June clearing up the business. He may take up his residence on the Continent, possibly in Switzerland. The Secretary said King's feelings were of sad relief.

Abdul Quayam's Execution Postponed

KARACHI, March 3.

A Muslim deputation led by Sheik Abdul Majid, Khilafatist, who are busy arranging for the disposal of the body of Abdul Quayam, after his execution in the Karachi Jail, which had been fixed for to-morrow, waited on Mr. G. T. Taylor, District Magistrate this morning. Mr. Taylor informed them that the execution has been postponed, pending the receipt of further orders from the Government.—A. P.

Armed Dacoity At Nikol

AHMEDABAD, March 3.

An armed dacoity was commited at Nikol, a village near Ahmedabad.

It is reported that a serious scuffle took place between the villagers and the dacoits and that one of the villagers got seriously wounded.

The dacoits, however, made good their escape with some substantial booty before the police could arrive on the scene.

Further investigations are proceeding.—United Press.

GANDHIJI CONTRADICTS

Prize Of Lakh For Best "Charkha" Not Yet Awarded

WARDHAGANJ, March 3.

Mahatma Gandhi has contradicted the news published in a Bombay paper that it has been decided to award the prize of Rs. 1 lakh, announced, by Mahatma Gandhi for the producer of the best "Charka," to Mr. Kale of the Kirlosker Company.

Gandhiji stated that the rumour was without any foundation. There was a separate committee appointed for the purpose of awarding the prize. This committee had not come to any final decision. The matter did not rest with him (Gandhiji).—A. P.

AIRMAILS AT KARACHI

KARACHI, March 3.

The airmail from Australia arrived at 2-45 this morning and airmail for Croydon left at 9-50.

The airmail from Croydon arrived at 3-50 this afternoon.—A. P.

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under : "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY.

To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted for a girl of 14 a suitable well-to-do educated young Hindu Bridegroom. Apply Box No. 3756 "Bombay Chronicle".

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Immediately: A Secretary for a Limited concern. Energetic, experienced and financially sound. Salary Rs. 60. Those who can give Cash Security about Rs. 1,000 need only apply. Box No. 3765, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted.—Applications from respectable and experienced gentlemen for appointment as organising superintendents on handsome salary and commission. Apply immediately to the Manager, Eastern Banking & Provident Insurance Company Limited, Delhi. (3154).

Wanted a Cashier for our Bombay Office. Cash Security required Rs. 2,000. Salary according to qualification. The Premier Hosiery Works, Ltd., Post Box No. 25, Calicut. (3757).

Wanted an experienced and well-educated Weaving Master—salary according to qualification. None need apply who has no experience of weaving fine counts, such as 80s and upwards. The mill works in two shifts and consists of 750 looms. Applications stating terms should reach this office within the 14th March, 1935. A. B. Guha, Managing Director, the Dhakeswari Cotton Mills. Ltd., 6, Ananda Chandra Roy Street, Dacca. (9686).

Wanted Young Junior Cashier pay Rs. 45—50. Only those giving Cash Deposit 500 need apply Box No. 3779, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted.—A qualified, experienced lady teacher to coach girl students in English. Apply Box No. 3781, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted: Capable representatives for an old, popular Indian Life Office in every part of Kathiawar on decent salary and commission. Experienced in the line preferred. Write P. Box 212, Bombay. (3740).

Wanted salesmen for our Darjee-ling Tea. Salary 50—150. No cash security. Apply to Kalibore Tea Co 59, Sovabazar, Calcutta. (3596).

Wanted Energetic Unemployed Youths, pay 30 to sell Beauty Box. No security, catalogue Free. National Trading, Jorabagan, Calcutta. (3763).

Wanted Graduates, Under-Gra-duates, Matrics, Under-Matrics, for Bank service. Apply with copies. Royal Service Bureau, Meerut. (3788).

12. TO BE LET.

Mahim—Just near Station, upper flat of Ruby House, all European comforts, available from 1st April, reduced rent, Rs. 65. Apply Station Master. (3790).

27. HOTELS.

Hotel India, Connaught Place, New Delhi.—Home Comforts. Excellent Food. Efficient Service. Indian and European Catering, Sanitary Bath Rooms. Phone 2061. (9527).

68. PARTNERSHIPS

Advertiser requires a Seat on Board of established and profit-earning Limited Company as Active Director. Correspondence being strictly confidential, principals can safely write directly to Box 3774, "Bombay Chronicle".

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

For Ten-to-Five-Hundred-Rupee-Loans, Repayable by Instalments, Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (3755).

73. AGENTS WANTED

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Gol	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Gentleman with 47 years' experi-ence in tea business, expert in blending and enjoying best influence with the traders, offers his services. Please write Jamsetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikalwadi, Bombay.

76. TRADE FORECASTS.

American Cotton Tips, One Pice only for Daily, Weekly and Half-Weekly Sure Figures by Professor Spencer. Buy from Monday, "Parsi News Daily" with English Tips sold everywhere. (3784).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	.... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	.... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for stores required for the Sir J. J School of Art and the Reay Art Workshops for the period of one year commencing from 1st April. 1935.

Tender forms can be obtained on appplication to the undersigned. Sealed tenders must reach the Superintendent of the Reay Art Workshops on or before 15th March 1935 till 1 P.M. (S.T.).

The undersigned is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. E. GLADSTONE SOLOMON.
Director.
Sir J. J. School of Art,
Bombay, 1st March 1935.

9716

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having any claims against Messrs. CURRUMSEY DAMJEE & SONS, carrying on business in partnership in Bombay as Clearing Agents and Muccadams, are requested to communicate the same in writing to the undersigned at their Office, No. 1, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, within one week from the date hereof.

Dated this 2nd day of March, 1935.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the following posts in the Department of Chemical Technology:—

Demonstrator in Chemical Engineering	Rs. 150-10-250
Demonstrator in Industrial and Tinctorial Chemistry	Rs. 150-10-250

Candidates who should be under 30 years of age must possess at least an M.Sc., degree of a recognized University and should have teaching and research experience and preferably specialised knowledge in their subject. The selected candidate will be placed on probation for one year.

Applications which should reach the undersigned before April 1, 1935, should contain the following particulars:—

Name, Age, place of birth, institutions where educated, qualifications with classes and dates of examinations previous teaching and research experience, publications and copies of testimonials.

S. R. DONGERKERY,
University Registrar.

(9706)

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of an Electrical Engineer in this Municipality on Rs. 200—20—400 plus Rs. 50 as Motor Cycle allowance. The applicant should be a Graduate in Electrical Engineering i.e. either a B.Sc. (London) or a Graduate of any recognized Indian or Foreign University and he should be either an Associate Member of the Institution of Electrical Engineers (England) or should have got through any other course which would exempt him from the examination of Associate Member of that Institution, and preferably at least 5 years' experience in such work at any important Electrical plant both for power and lighting.

The applications stating age, qualifications, previous experience, etc., together with copies of testimonials, if any, should reach the undersigned on or before 25th March, 1935.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Municipal Office.
Ahmedabad, 28th February, 1935.

(9722)

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

An ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 11th March, 1935, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. (a) Letter from the Secretary, Bombay Port Trust—Intimating that the term of office of the Corporation's representatives on the Port Trust Board expires on 31st March 1935; and (b) Election of two representatives of the Corporation on the Board.

2. (a) Letter from the President, Acworth Leper Asylum—Requesting the Corporation to elect five members on the Managing Board of the Asylum for the year 1935-36; and (b) Election of five members on the Board

3. Interpellations

4. Letter from the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Municipal Workers' Union—Regarding application for gratuity from the widow of a deceased Municipal bigari.

5. Letter from Mr. G. R. Gogte —Forwarding copy of Resolutions passed at a meeting of the Schools Committee's clerical staff held under his presidentship in January 1935.

6-7. Letters from the Authorities of the (6) Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute and (7) Blind Relief Association—Forwarding Annual Report, etc., of their respective institutions.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

8. Regarding the application of percentage cuts to the salaries of Municipal staff.

9. Forwarding a statement of Wheel Tax bills outstanding on 1st April 1934.

10. Forwarding the Commissioner's returns showing the enforcement or otherwise of sanctions obtained for the removal of unauthorised works.

11. Recommending that the revised arrangement for meeting the standing charges of the Municipal Workshops be continued.

12. Informing that the Committee adhere to the revised scale of fees fixed by them for stones at the Mahaluxmi Dhobiwada.

13. Forwarding report of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Port Trust, on the condition of the Love Grove Outfall.

14. Recommending the refund with interest of the excess amount deposited by Messrs J. H. and K. H. Cama in respect of the purchase of a plot of land at Dalal Street.

15. Statements of Budget Transfers sanctioned finally by the Committee.

Resolutions of the Improvements Committee—

16. Recommending sanction to the lessee of a plot on the Dadar-Matunga Estate being allowed to construct an awning on the compulsory open space.

17. Regarding an alteration in the layout and the lease of plots Nos. 38-39, Sandhurst Road East Estate.

18. Regarding the increase in the rents of rooms in the Cheap Workmen's Cottages at Matunga.

19. Reporting the removal of an unauthorised structure put up by the lessee of plot No. 104. Princess Street Estate.

20. Regarding an application from the lessee of a plot in the Sewri-Wadala Estate for permission to sell toddy under a tree-foot booth licence thereat.

Letters from the Schools Committee—

21. Regarding payment of grants to certain aided institutions.

22. Forwarding quarterly list of unanswered references from the Corporation.

23. Forwarding the annual statement showing the attendance of members at meetings of the Schools Committee and its Sub-Committees.

24. Reporting on the desirability of opening Telegu Primary Schools in certain localities.

25. Requesting sanction to certain changes in the Grants-in-aid Code.

26. Regarding the employment of teachers of untouchable classes, etc.

27. Regarding the grant of trained teachers' grade to certain teachers.

Letters from the Commissioner—

28. Forwarding lists of breeding places of Malaria Carrier Mosquitoes.

29. Forwarding the Analytical and the Bacteriological reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.

30-33. Reporting on applications for gratuity, etc., from retired Municipal labour staff or their dependents.

34. Regarding tenders received for skinning dead animals at Deonar.

35. Government letter—Appointing Mr. C. B. B, Clee, I.C.S., to act as Municipal Commissioner during the absence, on leave of Mr. I. H. Taunton, I. C. S.

36. Letter from the Municipal Secretary—Requesting the Corporation to make the appointments of Municipal Auditors for the year 1935-36.

Reports of the Committees of the Corporation—

37. Regarding the legal rights of the Commissioner in the matter of laying water mains through Government land.

38. Regarding the provision of overalls to Municipal scavenging staff as an experimental measure.

39. Regarding the grant of an extension of service to Dr. J. S. Nerurkar, Executive Health Officer, up to 31st March 1936.

40. Regarding the provision of small and cheap open air squatters' markets in the City.

41. Regarding the amendment of Section 70(2) of the Municipal Act.

42. Regarding the question of representing to the Government of India to bear half the debt incurred by the Improvement Trust.

43. Regarding the question of improving the sources of income of the Municipality.

44. Regarding the question of effecting retrenchment in the Schools Committee's expenditure.

45. Regarding the Silver Jubilee celebrations of Their Majesties.

46. Confirmation of the Special Committees' Proceedings.

47. Schools Committee's letters —Forwarding printed copies of the Committee's Proceedings.

Notices of Motions—

48. From Mr. B. G. Parelkar—For advising the Commissioner to retain in service any Municipal employee after attaining the age of 55 years.

49. (a) From Mr. Haji Hasham Ibrahim, seconded by Mr. M. U. A. Rasul—For obtaining a report from the Medical Relief, etc., Committee on the desirability of opening a Municipal Free Dispensary and a Maternity Home in the Dharavi locality and (b) letter from Mr. S. Ahmedullah-- On the same subject.

50. From Mr. Haji Hasham Ibrahim, seconded by Mr. M. U A. Rasul—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner on the desirability of providing a passage between the compound of Bhendi Bazaar, B.I.T. Blocks, and the Babula Tank Recreation Ground.

51-52. From Dr. Khurshed J. J. Cursetji—For obtaining reports from the Commissioner (50) on the desirability of asphalting Lohar Street and 1st to 4th Marine Streets and (51) on the steps to be taken to put the City's Water Supply on a satisfactory basis.

53. From Dr. J. N. Choksy—For appointing a Committee to inquire into the working of the departments under the Deputy Municipal Commissioner (Improvements).

By Order of His Worship the Mayor,
A. V. SABNIS,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 2nd March, 1935.

9720

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY NO. 117 OF 1935.

Re: CHIRANJILAL HARCHANDRAI PODDAR and MAHADEWPRASAD SAMPATRAI BAGADIA, both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Gaiwadi, Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay and carrying on business in the name and style of Sampatrao Bajranglal and in the name of Agarwal stores at Kalbadevi Road without the Fort of Bombay....Debtors.

Ex-parte: Messrs. NIKARAM PARMANAND, a firm ....Petitioning Creditors.

On the 28th day of February, 1935, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtors as Insolvents.

Dated this 28th day of February, 1935

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Insolvency Registrar.

(9724)

Public Notices

NOTICE.

THE AHMEDABAD ADVANCE MILLS, LIMITED.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 11th March to TUESDAY, the 19th March, 1935, both days inclusive.

An Ad-interim Dividend of Rupees Six (Rs. 6) per share for the half-year ended 31st December, 1934, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, "Bombay House," 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, on and after THURSDAY, the 28th March, 1935, between 11-30 a.m. and 1 p.m. (S. T.), on SATURDAYS, and 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) on other days, to the shareholders on the Register of the Company on 11th March, 1935.

Dividend Warrants will be posted to the registered address of the shareholders on 27th March, 1935.

By Order of the Board of
Directors,
Tata Sons, Ltd., Agents,
S. D. SAKLATVALA,
Director.

(9723)

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that AISHABAI, widow of Issak Abdulla, Bayabai daughter of Kazi Abdul Karim Noormahomad and Rukhiabai daughter of Kazi Abdul Karim Noormahomed have contracted to sell to our clients the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim to or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of mortgage, sale, lease, gift, trust, use, inheritance lien, easement, incumbrance or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Mercantile Bank Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which, all claims will be considered as waived and the purchase shall be completed without any regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the Western side of Lohar Chawl Street near Mahim Customs Road without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under New Survey No. 15 (part) and Cadastral Survey No. 1154, Mahim Division and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 5072 and Street No. 400 and containing by admeasurement 170 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East and South by the said Lohar Chawl Street, on or towards the West by the Gully and beyond that by the house of Hajrabai widow on or towards the North by a passage of the Oart and beyond that by the house of Bhika Nathoo.

Dated this 28th day of February, 1935.

PAYNE & CO.,
Purchasers Attorneys.

(9717)

Auction Sales

MENESSE & Co.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway and in accordance with the provisions of sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the risk of the owners, on MONDAY, the 4th March 1935 at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at Carnac Bridge, Goods Depot, booked and unbooked articles and unclaimed bags of grain, cotton seeds, castor seeds, Bajra, cotton sweepings, iron packages, etc., etc.

A descriptive list of booked consignments over which freight and wharfage charges are due can be seen on any of the Notice Board in the Goods Shed, at Carnac Bridge Depot and at any of the important stations on the Broad Gauge section of the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

MENESSE & CO.

9th WEEK 9th WEEK

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*Ginyo Maru	9000	28 Feb	13 Mar
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Tokiwa Maru	6972	18 Mar	24 Mar
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	Tons	Leave Colombo
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Hakusan Maru	10500	27 Mar

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	Tons	Leave Hongkong
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CONTINUOUS THRILLS IN LEAGUE FOOTBALL

Burnley's Magnificent Recovery After Poor Start

RECORD ATTENDANCE AND GATE RECEIPTS AT EVERTON

LONDON, March 2.

Arsenal passed out from the Cup matches beaten but not disgraced, leaving Lancashire two representatives, Yorkshire one and Midlands one. Arsenal scored first, Drake being responsible in the ninth minute. Defence were hesitating while Arsenal were the steadier side.

Hooper equalised after a half-hour's play with a superb twenty-yard shot amidst terrific excitement, sides thus drawing level at interval.

On resumption, play was quite even, both custodians being magnificent. Rimmer put on the winning goal in the seventieth minute. Arsenal appealing for offside. Attendance was 66,945 and receipts 5,341.

THRILLING GAME

Figures of attendanre and gate-money at Burnley were 47,670 and 3,480. Burnley made magnificent recovery after being two goals down. Jones netted for Birmingham. There were continuous thrills at both ends. Harris scored for visitors but was given offside. White increased for Birmingham in the twenty-fifth minute.

Thus, at interval, Burnley had two goals in arrears. In the second half, they were irrepressible and heavily bombarded Birmingham's goa. Hornby reduced in the fiftieth minute. Hancock equalized with a header a few minutes later and Hornby in the seventy-seventh minute put on the winner. Burnley held on grimly, defence not relaxing.

EVERTON BEATON.

Attendance numbered 67,096 and gate money amounted to 5,961 both figures being records at Everton who were unlucky to be defeated by two goals to one at the hands of Bolton in the Cup matches. They amazingly dominated the play throughout were the faster and keener It was 25 minutes before on had shot which 19 year goal-keeper Bradshaw making debut in the first-class footall saved brilliantly.

Milsom opened the account for ton after nearly three-quarters an hour with great drive from yards. Teams changed ends olton leading by one goal. In he second half, from Bolton's first attack Eastham increased lead. Everton did everything but score against a brilliant defence. Seven minutes from the end Coulter reduced on behalf of the home team. In the closing minutes' Bolton was defending desperately.

AT WEST BROMWICH.

Over 56,000 spectators were present at West Bromwich where gates realised 3,375 sterling. The sides were quite even. The only goal of the match came in the first half when the play had been in progress for nearly 40 minutes, Gale scoring following corner after Carter had headed against bar. In the latter half. Preston fought in a determined fashion against a splendid defence. Ill-feeling was rife in the closing stages but referee dealt with the situation with a firm hand.—Reuter's Special.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL RESULTS

LONDON, March 2.

The following are the results of the football matches played in the League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION

Aston Villa 4, Stoke 1;
Derby 1, Manchester City 2;
Grimsby 3, Liverpool 2;
Leicester 3, Middlesborough 1;
Leeds 3, Portsmouth 1;
Sunderland 3, Blackburn 0.

SECOND DIVISION

Barnsley 1, Plymouth 4;
Bolton v. Hull (unplayed);
Bradford City 0, Fulham 0;
Burnley v. Blackpool (unplayed).
Manchester United 0, Newcastle 1;
Notts County 0, Brentford 1;
Oldham 7, Bury 2;
Port Vale 1, Norwich 1;
Sheffield United 3, Bradford 1;
Southampton 1, Nottingham Forest 2;
Swansea 5, West Ham 4.

THIRD DIVISION
(Southern Section)

Aldershot 1, Bournemouth 1;
Brighton 3, Newport 1;
Bristol Rovers 2, Millwall 0;
Cardiff 2, Watford 1;
Charlton 3, Coventry 3;
Crystal Palace 1, Clapton Orient 0;
Luton 4, Exeter 0;
Queens Park Rangers 2, Gillingham 0;
Southend 6, Bristol City 0;
Swindon 5, Norhampton 3;
Torquay 1, Reading 1.

THIRD DIVISION
(Northern Section)

Accrington 2, Rochdale 5;
Chester 5, Halifax 0;
Crepe 1, Mansfield 1;
Darlington 4, Lincoln 1;
Doncaster 4, Walsall 0;
Gateshead 3, Carlssle 2;
Hartelepools 1, Chesterfield 1;
New Brighton V Wrexham (unplayed);
Southport 0, Rotherham 3;
Stockport 4, Barrow 1;
York 0, Tranmere 0.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE
(First Division.)

Airdrieonians 3, Queen of South 1;
Ayr 3, St. Johnstone 0;
Celtic 0, Clyde 2;
Dundee 0, Kilmarnock 2;
Dunfermline 4, Hamilton 1;
Falkirk 0, Rangers 3;
Hibernians 3, Albion 3;
Motherwell 2, Hearts 2;
Partick Thistle 2, Queens Park 2;
St. Mirren 3, Aberdeen 0.—Reuter's Special.

Scottish League Scorers

LONDON, March 2.

The following scored in the respective matches played in the First Division of the Scottish League:—

Airdrieonians: Hogg, Connor, Law;
Queen of South: Renfrew;
Ayr: Holland, Fleming, Mccall;
Clyde: Lowe, Smith (from penalty);
Kilmarnock: Gilmour (own goal), Leslie;
Dunfermline: Mcgowan, Dobson (Twice), Warden (from penalty).
Hamilton: Wilson;
Rangers: Smith, Venters Mcphail.
Hibernians: Black (Twice), Miller;
Motherwell: Mcmenemy, Ferrier.
Hearts: Mcculloch (twice),
Partick: Miller (from penalty), Ballantyne;
Queen's Park: Martin, Dodds (from Penalty);
St. Mirren: Bell, Knox, Mckenzie.
—Reuter's Special.

Gloucester Beat Cheltenham

LONDON, March 2.

The following are the results of the principal matches played under the Rugby Union rules to-day:

Royal Navy 8, The Army 11 (At Twickenham);
Bath 0, Bristol 0;
Blackheath 21, Oxford University 5;
Coventry 16, O. M. T. 0;
Gloucested 25, Cheltenham 3;
Guy's Hospital 9, Old Cranleighans 16;
Headingley 27, Birkenhead Park 11;
Leicester 5, Harlequins 5;
London Welsh 13, Penarth 6;
Moseley 9, St. Bart's Hospital 8;
Northampton nine, Bedford 9;
Richmond 8, London Scottish 5;
Rosslyn Park 11, St. Thomas's Hospital 0;
Newport 0, Cardiff 6;
Neath 5, Llanelly 3;
Plymouth Albion 3, St. Mary's Hospital 3;
Heriotonians 32, Edinburgh Wanderers 10;
Watsonians 14, Royal High School 3;
Swansea 15, Aberavon 8.—Reuter's Special.

Hull Beat Leads

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, March 2.

The following are the results of the matches played under the Rugby Northern Union Rules today:—

Barrow 25, Bramley 18;
Batley 12, Oldham 16;
Bradford N. 10, Hull Kingston Rovers 3;
Broughton vs. Salford postponed (ground being waterlogged);
Castleford 14, St. Helens 4;
Halifax 5, Warrington 11;
Hull 17, Leeds 13;
Hunslet 14, Wigan 3;
Keighley 27, Dewsbury 7;
Leigh 4, York 0;
Liverpool 8, Wakefield Trinity 0;
Rochdale 6, Widnes 5;
St. Helens Recreation 35, Featherstone 0;
Swinton 10, Huddersfield 5;

IS EXPANSION OF EDUCATION UNDESIRABLE?

Calcutta University Vice-Chancellor's Views

CALCUTTA, Mar. 2.

"We do not share the views of those who maintain that further expansion of education is undesirable. On the other hand we strongly feel that the door of the university should be thrown open wider still so that it might elevate the nation and rouse self-respect of the people of this land. The influence of the university in this democratic age cannot be safely limited to a period of youth, but must include a systematic and organised effort for the education of adults."

In these words Mr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee, Vice-Chancellor, of the Calcutta University, dissented from the suggestion made in certain quarters that the further expansion of education is detrimental to the best interest of this country, in the course of his convocation address delivered to-day, His Excellency Sir John Anderson, the Chancellor, presiding.

Continuing he said: "One of the most urgent needs of the hour is to initiate special courses and establish special institutions which will open new avenues and new careers for our youths as distinguished from the system that is predominantly literary in character and hardly useful for the average person in facing life's struggles.

Proceeding the Vice-Chancellor suggested the organisation of a Central Bureau whose chief aim will be to devise ways and means for progressive welfare of the student community of Bengal. Its means should be supplemented by a national fund which might be called "University Alumnus Fund", to which all old students of the University may contribute their share, large or small. The starting of such a fund, said the Vice-Chancellor, is a well-known thing in the history of some universities in West and he hoped Calcutta would be the first Indian University to inaugurate a similar fund in this country.—United Press.

SAFEGUARDS FOR ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Bengal Governor On Senate's Decision

CALCUTTA, Mar. 2.

"The University exists not only for the advancement of learning, but for the development of all those qualities such as leadership, discipline, co-operation, tolerance and pride in common membership of a great society which make for good citizenship, and which are so essential to membership of any organised community," said His Excellency Sir John Anderson, the Chancellor, presiding over the Annual Convocation of the Calcutta University this afternoon.

"With the development of self-Government," His Excellency continued, "India and Bengal need more than ever before all those qualities just mentiond, and they will look for their future leaders to those who are now passing through the University."

VERNACULAR AS MEDIUM.

Referring to the substitution of vernacular for English as the medium of instruction in the Matriculation course, which had recently been approved by the Senate of the Calcutta University, the Chancellor said that this was a momentous change, and there were some probably who regarded it with misgiving, apprehending for instance, that it would automatically result in marked falling off in knowledge of English. It however had been kept well in mind that the adoption of the vernacular as the medium of instruction would be of full benefit, if it was accompanied by arrangements which would ensure radical improvement in the teaching of English. —A. P.

ARMY BEAT ROYAL NAVY

Result Of Match Played At Twickenham

(Special Cable).

LONDON, March 2.

The match under the Rugby Union Rules between the Royal Navy and the Army played at Twickennam, to-day, resulted in a win for the Army by 11 points to 3.

The teams were introduced to the Duke of York. There was a sensational opening, Lane scoring try for Navy in the third minute. Gosling converted. The Army backs were weak in tackling. Novis crossed the line for Army in the fifteenth minute after an excellent handling, but extra points were not added.

Hammond scored try for Navy which was not converted. Hobbs then crossed the line for Army, Sayers converting. Sayers scored a penalty goal just before the interval, which arrived with Army leading by 11 points to 8.

On resumption Army were without Kendrew who was injured. Army three-quarters were better and played a constructive game. Novis and Dean played splendidly throughout.

DHARAMPUR'S CONGRATULATION TO JAM SAHEB.

(From A Correspondent.)

RAJKOT (By Mail.)

H. H. the Maharana Saheb of Dharampur, Hazur Personal Assistant Saheb, Mr. Nanavaty the Secretary and Party went to congratulate the H. H. the Jam Saheb of Jamnagar on the 27th ultimo. on the occasion of the latter's wedding ceremony.

On their way, H. H. the Maharana Saheb of Dharampur State and party was entertained at Rajkot Junction Station by Mr. Liladhar Dahyabhai Parekh, Agent, the Dharampur State. Prominent Rajkot Jains were also present at the station.

GWALIOR CUP TOURNAMENT

Lusitanians And B. B. & C. I. Draw For Third Time

The Lusitanians "A" and the B. B. & C. I. Rly met each other for the third time in the second round of the Gwalior Gold Cup Hockey Tournament on Sunday evening.

There was a huge crowd the biggest seen in this tournament to witness the game which was very fast and interesting both sides giving of their best. Again there was too much of hard hitting in the game the railway being the chief offenders.

When the game was in its infancy McHugh the inside-right of the railway missed an easy goal, Leo Pinto the Lusitanian Custodian having left his charge. The Lusitanians were unlucky not to score at least once, for they had the major portion of the game in this half. Just before the breather, Pinto saved from McHugh but Pais tapped the ball into the goal.

Changing ends C. D'Souza, made a fine run on the right flank and centred but Rozario, the outside left, who received the pass fumbled badly with the ball. The Railway were not long in retaliating, for they transferred play into their opponents area. Up and down play was the order of the day, once Alvarez banging the side boards when he had an easy chance of scoring. Running down on his own Almeida, the inside left of the Lusitanians tricked the opposing defence and scored a marvellous goal the ball going into the net at a terrific speed, giving Leach no earthly chance to save. It was a spectacular goal and Almeida deserves all credit.

GOOD RAILWAY DEFENCE.

Thereafter the Lusitanians tried hard to take the lead but the Railway defence kept up the pressure and came out of the ordeal successfully. The Lusitanians would have had to leave the field losers, had it not been for a brilliant save by Pinto in the last minute of the game. Lean picked up the ball to all appearances from an off-side position and all but scored from a range of five yards. Pinto bringing off a magnificent save. Extra time was to be played and in the first half the Lusitanians were all over the railway but they could not score. In the second half of extra time the Lusitanians once more dominated play but they could not score.

The B. B. & C. I. forced a corner but Pinto once more saved conceding a long corner. No more scoring took place and the teams will have to meet for the fourth time to decide the issue. Pinto gave a fine display under the bar and Peres at defence was a sound player. For the Railway Corr was the stumbling block of the Lusitanians.

The replay will take place on Tuesday at 5-30 p.m.

The result:—

Lusitanians "A" ..... 1 goal.
B. B. & C. I. Rly. .... 1 goal.

THE TEAMS.

Lusitanians "A":—L. Pinto, Peres and D. Fernandes. N. Fernandes, W. Fernandes and J. C. Pinto. O. D'Souza, D. Lima, Alvares, Almeida and Rozario.

B. B. & C. I. Rly.:—Leach, Gonsalves & P. Corr. Page, Sequeira and Heredia, Power, McHugh, Pais, Lean and Willis.

Umpires: Baria and Ernst.

TO-DAY'S GAMES: (Replay).

Best v. Christ Church Old Boys at 4-10 p.m.

G. I. P. Rly. v. Young Sports Dadar, at 5-30 p.m.

"ABSCONDER" SHOT DEAD

Two Other Armed Fugitives Attack Police But Are Wounded

LYALLPUR, March 2.

A report has just been received from a village near Muridwala, of fire having been opened by the Police on certain absconders, resulting in one person being killed and two wounded.

It is reported that a party of police from Montgomery were in hot pursuit of an absconder named Naurang who had also two companions with him.

The fugitives, who were armed with deadly weapons, suddenly attacked the police, whereupon, the Sub-Inspector opened fire.

Naurang was killed and his two companions wounded. Further details are lacking.

The superintendent of Police and the Magistrate have hurried to the spot to investigate.—A.P.

"ELDERS" ATTACK BUDGET

(Continued from page 6)

to small incomes despite the advent of provincial autonomy.

Mr. Jagdish Prasad complained that the budget proposals did not provide any real relief to the impoverished tax-payer.

"VERY CAUTIOUS BUDGET."

Mr. P. C. D. Chari said that the budget was a very cautious one. It lacked any considered system of national policy or national taxation. Perhaps, the Finance Member was handicapper by his hasty restoration of the pay cuts. He hoped that at least next year he would completely abolish the surcharge on income-tax and raise the income-tax level from Rs. 1000 in order that the relief might embrace a larger class of tax-payers.

Mr. Padshah said that the sacrifices of the people by way of heavy taxation had resulted in India's credit being raised and in a surplus budgot. While appreciating the manner in whica the Finance Member proposed to spend the surplus, he wished that the postal rates and the duty on rice should also be reduced. The budget, on the whole, he added, was very good.

Mr. J. C. Bannerji said that he could not join the others in pouring encomiums on the Finance Member, for the everyday necessities of the poor, such as sugar, postcards, kerosene and salt remained highly taxed. Ninety-three lakhs was being spent on aviation. It seemed to him that the motive for this expenditure was, firstly, to help British manufacturers of aeroplanes, and, secondly, to strengthen the military. This expenditure should have been transferred to the army estimates and the 93 lakhs utilised for the reduction of taxes.

Sir David Devadoss said that the budget was satisfactory. He, however, objected to the policy of subvention to the Provinces, because, when the Provinces became autonomous there would be an undesirable tussle to get payments from the Central Government. He urged the immediate abolition of the import duty on foreign rice in Madras.

Mr. Barua acknowledged on behalf of his Province the help given by remitting half the jute duty, and the subvention for road construction.

GOVT. & RURAL UPLIFT.

Mr. Tallents, the Finance Secretary, in the absence of Sir James Grigg (who had presumably gone to attend the meeting of the Vice's Executive Council), wound up the debate. He expressed cordial sympathy with complaints of lack of time for studying the budget papers and promised to keep their complaint in mind in future years in fixing business dates.

Regarding the allocation of one crore of rupees for village uplift, the Government's idea was to examine every scheme that might be submitted by the Provincial Governments and so he assured the House that there was no prospect of money being wasted on huge offices. Referring to the forty lakhs allotted for road construction, Lala Ramsaran Das asked whether it would be debited to the military budget. Mr. Tallents replied in the negative.

NO PROMISE FOR NEXT YEAR.

Answering Mr. Miller, Mr. Tallents said that he was not in a position to say whether the surcharge would be removed next year. The suggestion to restore the half-anna postcard if carried out would mean a loss of sixty-eight lakhs. He was glad that members approved of the abolition of the export duty on skins. Concluding, he said he was glad that the House gave substantial support to the general outlines of the budget.

The Council adjourned till the 7th instant.—A.P.

WESTERN INDIA TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Yugo-Slavians' All-Round Success

By far the largest crowd seen in the Western India Tennis Tournament this season attended the Queen's Road Courts on Sunday. But a strong wind which blew throughout the afternoon disturbed the players considerably, in consequence of which the games suffered to a certain extent.

ONE-SIDED AFFAIR.

The contest between Puncec, the Jugo-Slavian No. 1 and J. Charanjiva was more or less an one-sided affair. It was chiefly a game of decisive strokes there being very few rallies. Charanjiva banged away at almost every ball sometimes scoring brilliant aces to the surprise of his opponent and at others shooting wide of the mark or driving into the net. Even in service he showed similar inconsistency. Puncec therefore had little difficulty in getting rid of him at a cheap price. As on the previous day the Jugo-Slavian was again observed footfaulting right through without being pulled up once.

KUKULJEVIC BEATS HIS DOUBLES PARTNER.

Krishnaswamy lost to his Jugoslavian Doubles partner, Kukuljevic, in an easy fashion. The overwhelming manner in which he had disposed of A. M. D. Pitt in the previous round, gave promise of a better performance against the visitor. Evidently the atmospheric conditions of the day upset him in a larger measure, than they did his opponent.

Kukuljevic now enters the semi-final round where he will probably meet his compatriot, Pallada.

BOB AND SOHANLAL WIN EASILY.

Ranbir Singh of Kapurthala went down to E. V. Bobb, the ex-champion of All-India, rather easily, although the scores do not truly indicate the run of exchanges. Sohan Lal, India's No. 1, won against L. M. Khatan and qualified to meet Pallada, the Jugoslavian No. 2, in the Quarter finals.

BRILLIANT TENNIS IN MEN'S DOUBLES.

The contests in the Men's Doubles were more thrilling and attractive than those in the Men's Singles. Charanjiva and Ranbir Singh put up a good fight against Puncec and Pallada, the Jugoslavian first pair. The former discomfited his opponents many a time by his brilliant service and clever placings. But his overhead shots were the most spectacular of all. Had he received sufficient support from his partner, especially in the second set, they might have easily drawn level.

DOGGED TENACITY OF MADRAS PAIR.

Balagopal and Rachappa upheld their reputation as the leading South Indian combination by eliminating Straud and Owen who came into lime-light the other day by defeating the holders, E. V. Bobb and L. Brooke Edwards, after a hard tussle. The Madras pair countered the aggressiveness of the Bombay men, with dogged tenacity and resourcefulness. Fourteen and sixteen games had to be called in the respective sets before the final decision went in favour of the visitors.

AZIM'S TERIFIC BOMBARDMENT

Contrary to expectations, Azim and Wanarse secured the verdict against Sohanlal and Ranbir Singh of Kapurthala rather easily. It was only in the first set that the Upper-India pair exhibited some superiority in Court-craft, ultimately winning it at 9—7. Thereafter they fell away to pieces in the face of the terrific bombardment of Azim and could but muster three games in all in the subsequent sets.

The Central India pair would now meet Puncec and Pallada in semi-finals.

Rao and Mahalingam were no match against the formidable combination of Krishnaswamy and Kukuljevic who threw them overboard with very little opposition.

MISS WOODBRIDGE SURPRISES JENNY.

While Miss Leela Row disposed of Mrs. N. M. Levien at the cost of one game only, Miss Jenny Sandison received a shock from Miss Woodbridge who wrested the first set the first set from her at the tenth game. This is perhaps the first set Miss Sandison has lost to any player in India, barring of course the Italian visitor, Signorina Valerio. Miss Woodbridge played as if for her life and succeeded in earning the distinction. Spurred by the unexpected reverse, Miss Sandison went all out to win the match with the loss of two more games.

The above winners will now measure their strength in the finals—and for the first time in Bombay.

MISS SANDISON AS A DOUBLES PLAYER.

In the Mixed Doubles, Miss J. Sandison and Pitt, after fighting hard in the first two sets, against Mrs. Bell and Tew, collared the deciding set without any loss. The Calcutta player gave a masterly display of her talents as a Doubles player. Her overhead shots and finishes at the net were as brilliant as clever. Pitt was erratic as usual which mainly accounted for the prolonged struggle.

SURPRISING DEFEAT.

The defeat of Miss Leela Row and Bobb at the hands of Mrs. Griffiths and Krishnaswamy came as a surprise to many. Individually and collectively the losers were decidedly superior to their opponents and that feeling, to a certain extent, accounted for their downfall.

As soon as Krishnaswamy found them loosening their grip over the game, he took up the dominant position and gained the verdict for his side. It is however to ill-luck of the losing pair that they lost the match after being near the match point three times in the final set.

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

Men's Singles—Fifth Fifth Round

Sohan Lal beat L. M. Khatan 6—0, 6—2.

QUARTER-FINALS.

Puncec beat J. Charanjiva 6—3, 6—3.

E. V. Bobb beat Ranbir Singh 6—4, 6—2.

Kukuljevic beat Krishnaswamy 6—2, 6—3.

Men's Doubles-Quarter-Finals

Puncec and Pallada beat Charanjiva and Ranbir Singh 6—4, 7—5.

Balagopal and Rachappa beat Stroud and Owen 8—6, 9—7.

Azim and Wanarse beat Sohanlal and Ranbir Singh 7—9, 6—2, 6—1.

Krishnaswamy and Kukuljevic beat Rao and Mahalingham 6—0, 6—2.

Women's Singles Semi-Finals

Miss Leela Row beat Mrs. N. M. Levien 6—1, 6—0.

Miss J. Sandison beat Miss L. Woodbridge 4—6, 6—1, 6—1.

Mixed Doubles Third Round

Miss J. Sandison and A. M. D. Pitt beat Mrs W A Bell and J E Tew 8—6, 4—6, 6—0.

Mrs. Griffiths and Krishnaswamy beat Miss L. Row and E. V. Bobb 3—6, 6—3, 7—5.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

4-15 P.M. PRECISE.
CENTRE COURT.

Krishnaswami and Kukuljevic vs Rachappa and Balagopal.

Bobb vs Puncec.

Miss Woodbridge and Kukuljevic vs Pitt and Miss Sandison.

COURT NO. 1.

Palada vs Sohan Lal.

Brooke Edwarde and Miss Stebbing vs Krishnaswami and Mrs. Griffiths.

Puncec and Palada vs Azim and Wanarse.

COURT NO. 4 At 4-30 P.M.

Mrs and Miss Row vs Miss Woodbridge and Mrs. Griffiths.

COURT NO 6. AT 4-30 P.M.

Miss Sandison and Miss Stebbing vs Mrs Watson and Mrs. Levien.

MATCHES FOR TUESDAY.

Kukuljevic vs Palada or Sohan Lal.

Miss Row vs Miss Sandison.

FINALS MEN'S DOUBLES.

MATCHES FOR WEDNESDAY.

Final Ladies' Doubles.

Final Men's Singles.

Final Mixed Doubles.

English Cup Sixth Round

LONDON, March 2.

The following are the results of the matches played in the English Cup, Sixth Round:—

Burnley 3, Birmingham 2;
Everton 1, Bolton 2;
Sheffield Wednesday 2, Arsenal 1;
West Bromwich 1, Preston 0;—Reuter's Special.

The annual general meeting of the Northern India Flying Club held recently unanimously re-elected the Hon'ble Dr. Sir Gokal Chand Narang President and Khan Bahadur Mian Ahmed Yar Khan Daultana and Capt. Raghbir Singh Sandhewalia Vice-Presidents. Mr. Rup Chand was re-elected Honorary Secretary.

The club started with 67 members and the membership had now reached the figure of 116.

MAHMOUD BEY
The FAMOUS EGYPTIAN SPIRITUALIST is back at AMRUT BUILDING, Ballard Estate next to REGENT HOTEL. Bombay.

DON'T MISS TO CONSULT about any matter affecting your life.
Consultation Fee Rs. 5 for 3 questions to be spiritually solved.

RECORD-BREAKING RUSH ON SATURDAY and SUNDAY!

We regret that hundreds of our kind patrons had to go away for not being able to get their tickets. We earnestly recommend you to reserve your seats early.

TREMENDOUS OVATION GIVEN TO THE YOUNG AND HANDSOME STAR

ROBERT DONAT
for his masterful and superb picturization of the

COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO

ELISSA LANDI
and a supporting cast of more than 500

Lovers of DUMAS!
His immortal Romance reaches the screen in a blaze of glory released thru United Artists
Please note that as the picture is a lengthy one, there are no side pictures with it. You are, therefore, requested to be in time.
DAILY, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

WELLINGTON
As there is a great rush on the booking, you are requested to reserve your seats early.

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This invaluable, scientifically tested medicine relieves the pain of urinary disease within two doses. Amazing results have been worked on the most obstinate and chronic cases.
Price Re. 1 only.
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BOMBAY No. 7.

Cholera In Travancore

NAGERCOIL, March3

Cholera epidemic which broke out a few weeks back, still continues unabated in several villages in South Travancore.

Four cholera observation stations have been opened at Anchugraman, Karingal, Parakkai and Manavalakurichy and it is a relief that the Government are taking precautionary measures to combat the disease.—United Press.

Why Congress Socialists Seek Council Entry

Obstructionist Tactics To Wreck Constitution And Organisation Of Masses Form Chief Plank Of Programme

Obstructionist Tactics inside the Legislatures, organisation of the masses in the country, deadlock inside, demands from outside. There in a nutshed formed, the main lines of the programme of the Congress Socialist Party, which was explained at a public meeting held on Saturday at Chowpatty.

"CREATE DEADLOOK."

Mr. C. K. Narayanswami, who presided on the occasion, stated that the Congress Socialist Party would ask Congressmen going into the Legislatures to oppose every official measure, however good, and thus create a deadlock inside the legislatures and organise the masses outside until India's right of self-determination was fully recognised.

WRECK THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. Yusuf Meherally said that on one side there was widespread demand for complete independence of India. On the other a half-hearted constitution was being foisted on the country. It was clearly stated from all corners of the land that the constitution was unacceptable. Yet the constitution was going to be dumped on her, though the people were not prepared to work it. Could there be an alternative to working the constitution in such an hostile atmosphere? The speaker answered in the positive. Though the constitution might be sought to be worked through the help of vested interests, landlords and millowners, yet there was an effective way of wrecking the constitution and rendering it unworkable.

FIGHT TO THE END.

The Congress Socialist Party at its Executive Committee meeting held at Nagpur on February 17th last, had formulated a programme. Complete obstruction in the legislatures, at every stage would be tried. The speaker made it clear that the Congress Socialists would enter the legislatures not to ingratiate themselves with officials. They would fight to the end. Would the Governors and the Governor-General use Emergency and special powers? Then their purpose was achieved. They would then be in a position to demand their rights. The Congress Socialists proposed to organise the masses, and strive for the calling of a Constituent Assembly and draw up an adequate and suitable constitution.

The speaker exhorted the workers and peasants to join the Congress Socialist Party and strengthen the party so that the agitation might be carried on with success.

NO QUIBBLING.

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan observed that the Congress Socialist Programme did not admit of quibbling. Their Party demanded a full and unreserved recognition of right of the Indians to self-determination. They never believed that England would frame a constitution that would be for the benefit of the Indians. India would never surrender the right to choose her own destiny. For this reason, the new constitution would have to be wrecked unhesitatingly. The Congress Socialists had been telling the Congressmen that if they co-operated in any manner in working the new constitution they would not be true to their word. There was no question of compromise at any stage in any manner.

Dr. Shetty referred to the repeated demands of the masses for economic freedom and self-determination. With a view to achieve these objects, the Party had drawn up a programme and placed it before the country. He hoped that the Congress Socialists would be supported by the masses

C. P. B. ATTITUDE CRITICISED.

Mr. Asok Mehta described how the legislatures could be utilised for the furtherance of the people's cause. The legislatures should fully reflect public opinion. If a constitution was imposed on the people which was unwanted, they would not hesitate to utilise the legislatures to wreck the same constitution. The country had, observed the speaker, reached such a stage. He criticised the Congress leaders for finding themselves in the distinguished galleries of the Legislative Assembly while their work properly lay in the country. He commented upon the Congress attitude in the Assembly in compromising on the amendment of Mr. Jinnah accepting Provincial Autonomy in parts, while the Bombay session of the Indian National Congress completely rejected the White Paper.

REAL ECONOMIC FREEDOM.

Mr. Narayanswami said that a time had come when those who were using the name of the Congress and entering the legislatures should conceive a complete change in their programme. In the Bombay Session, the Indian National Congress had rejected the White Paper, and, therefore, all other proposals including the J. P. C. Report based upon that White Paper. The Congress decided to organise the masses so that a Constituent Assembly might be summoned to devise a suitable constitution for India. But in the Assembly the policy of the Congress Parliamentary Board was quite against the spirit of the Bombay resolution.

Though it was repeated time and again, the speaker continued, that the goal of British rule in India was the realisation of India of progressive responsible Government, no constitution drawn up so far by the British Government had ever had such an object reflected in the reform proposals.

"LEGISLATURES A SHAM."

The Congress Socialist Party had been time and again, telling the Congressmen that if they sought council-entry for any other purpose them to wreck the constitution and render it unworkable, they would be deceiving themselves. It was proved beyond doubt that these legislatures were a sham.

The Congressmen might claim that Government gave a crore of rupees for Mahatma Gandhi's proposals to be worked out.

ULTIMATE OBJECTIVE.

The position of the starving villagers peasants could not be bettered a whit affirmed the speaker, by trying to dole out a few annas more for their bread. What was wanted was a real economic freedom whereby his lot could be improved. What was aimed at by the Congress Socialist Party was a complete abolition of poverty and starvation. The relief contemplated in helping the village industries, was nowhere compared to the ultimate objective of freedom to the masses.

That was why the Congress Socialists opposed the formation of the village Industries Association even in its inception. The organisation of relief in the above fashion, the speaker stated, would in no way better the condition of the masses.

But, the Congress Socialist proposals were turned down by the Congressmen.

ENERVIN GIVES YOU ENERGY

What is the Matter with YOU ?

(1) Is it physical weakness?
(2) Do you feel mentally depressed?
(3) Have you lost your appetite and sleep?
(4) Are you tired of taking medicines?
(5) Do you feel difident to do any work?
(6) Have you lost enthusiasm for games?
(7) Are you down-hearted because of business reverses?
(8) Does everything appear dark and gloomy?
(9) Has a recent illness played havoc with your health?
(10) Do you wish to win all battles of life?

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STORES FOR VILLAGE PRODUCTS

Tip To Bombayites Who Want Genuine Stuff

Mrs. Goshibehn Captain, and Sjt. Shoorji Vallabhdass, Members of the Board of Management, A. I. V. I. A., write:—

"The only certified Stores at present dealing in village products in Bombay is the Village Industries Department, of Shoorji Vallabhdass Swadeshi Bazar Ltd., Sheikh Memon Street and that the only certified centre of production is that of Pratapsingh Trikamdas Thakkar at Panvel, both being certified by A.I.V.I.A.

"Thtre is at present no other certified shop for dittribution nor certified centre for production of village products, except the afore said.

The public are requested to buy their requirements only from certified firms."

FOUND DEAD AND PROFUSELY BLEEDING

A dead body, apparently that of a Hindu (35) was found on Girgaum Road on Sunday morning.

It is stated that no visible marks of injury could be found on the body, but the nose and mouth were profusely bleeding.

The body was removed to the morgue by the police.

Weather Report

POONA, March, 3.

Scattered light showers occurred in Baluchistan, Punjab hills and Chota Nagpur.

Forecast:—A few light showers may occur in Bihar and Orissa, Bengal and Assam.—A. P.

Subhas Bose On India

SIR FREDRICK WHYTE REVIEWS HIS BOOK

Sir Frederick Whyte, ex-President of the Indian Legislative Assembly reviewing Mr. Subash Chandra Bose's book "The Indian Struggle 1920-1934 in the "Spectator" says:—

The author of this book is one of the recognized leaders of the advanced wing of the Indian nationalist movement. Originally trained for the Indian Civil Service, he had no sooner passed into its ranks after taking his degree at Cambridge than politics cast its spell over him, and he returned to his native Bengal to become lieutenant to Mr. C. R. Das. Thus he knows from within the history of the events which he here endeavours to interpret to his British readers. The book is therefore valuable as a document of contemporary history. It cannot be called a "history" of the years it describes, for nothing is further from Mr. Bose's purpose than to weigh men or events in the scales of impartiality. He writes to promote a movement and to preach a message, and therefore the reader who seeks to place the Indian problem in its true perspective will need to correct Mr. Bose's zealous advocacy by returning to the pages of, say, Mr. John Coatman's "Years of Destiny."

Those who know the story of India's recent political growth will turn with interest to see how Mr. Bose describes and judges the early years of Non-Co-operation, from Amritsar in 1919 to the defeat of violence in 1923. They will then want to know what he has to say about the Round Table Conference, the Irwin-Gandhi Pact, the Poona Fast and the White Paper. And they will perhaps be most interested to see through the eyes of a half-reluctant admirer, who is also a severe and sometimes contemptuous critic, the portrait of Mahatma Gandhi. In the first two of these searches (which Mr. Bose has not simplified for the reader by omitting an index from his book), they will not be greatly rewarded. Setting aside the bias which enables Mr. Bose to praise "the independent" and impartial rulings" of Mr. V. J. Patel as President of the Legislative Assembly, and taking it for granted that Mr. Bose's nationalism compels him to make England the villain of the Indian drama, the reader will find that the narrative follows and almost conventional course, and does not justify the publisher's claim that it enables him "to understand the full import of the situation." That is just what the book fails, to do. Its real interest lies in the revelation of the mentality of Indian nationalism as a movement, and of the author as one of those leaders who, as the Mahatma's power wanes, will inherit his problems and his responsibility. It reveals the complicated conditions of Indian politics and the baffling cross-currents of emotion and sectional feeling which so often upset the calculations of Indian public men.

TRIBUTE TO MOTILAL NEHRU.

Mr. Bose pays a well-deserved tribute to the late Pundit Motilal Nehru: "the last intellectual stalwart of the Congress, . . towering head and shoulders above his contemporaries"—a tribute all the more interesting because the elder Nehru was by nature a Conservative far removed from the quasi-revolutionary position taken by Mr. Bose himself. But it is in his attempt to estimate the role of Mahatma Gandhi in Indian history that Mr. Bose reveals most, of himself, of the peculiar, nay, unique character of the Indian problem, and of the Mahatma Like many other students of this baffling "Mahatmaji" he finds the clue to the Gandhi riddle in that duality of saint and political boss (the words are not Mr. Bose's) "which has made him at once the irreconcilable foe of the Englishman, according to Mr. Churchill, and England's best policeman in India, according to Miss Ellen Wilkinson." Mr. Bose judges that even the Mahatma could not fulfil in one person the sharply contrasted roles of the leader of an enslaved people and that of a world-teacher. "Mahatma Gandhi has rendered, and will continue to render, phenomenal service to his country; but India's salvation will not be achieved under his leadership." It depends what "salvation" means!

Jubbulpore Missing Lads

JUBBULPORE, March 3.

Mystery surrounds the sudden disappearance of Hukum Chand Jain a 13-year old son of Mr. Munnalal Jain, a local merchant.

The boy is missing for about a fortnight from his house, and despite a vigorous search could not be traced as yet. This is the second incident of its kind within a fortnight in the town.

The police are also trying their best to trace the missing lads.—United Press.

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How many people can truthfully say they are fit? So many are satisfied to call partial health being "well." Yet they are constantly having "off days"—attacks of depression, listlessness, headache, biliousness, and the like. The cause? Constipation—either known or unsuspected. Doctors say that 90 per cent. of the people suffer from it.

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You can't feel anything BUT fit if you take 'Medilax.' You'll never be low spirited and you'll never suffer from lack of energy, either physical or mental. Containing 16 ingredients, 'Medilax' is the most effective yet ONE OF THE GENTLEST LAXATIVE MEDICINES IN THE WORLD. It gives COMPLETE cleansing without pain.

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143, New Bond Street, London, England.

Relief For Frost-Stricken Peasants

Government Ask Collectors To Recommend Cases For Remission Of Revenue

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:

A resolution of the Government of Bombay states:—

"Government have carefully considered the situation which has arisen in Gujarat owing to the occurrence of frost during January last as disclosed in the reports of the District Officers and the Commissioner, Northern Division, and have come to the conclusion that the ordinary Suspension and Remission Rules require to be modified and supplemented for the benefit of those cultivators who have suffered heavy losses as was done on account of the frost last year. As, however, the cold spell this January was of greater severity than that which affected crops in Gujarat last year and as cultivators have had to face a misfortune of this nature for the second year in succession Government realise that in the current year relief on a wider scale than was called for last year is necessary. Government are therefore pleased to issue the following orders:—

WHERE THERE IS SEVERE DAMAGE

As in last year, in this year also there are some villages where widespread and severe damage has occurred to cotton and other late crops, but in which the areas of kharif crops are so large in proportion to those late crops that the annewari may be high enough to entail under the ordinary rules, half or full collection of land revenue. Such villages require special treatment in order to prevent hardship to those khatedars whose holdings consist largely of late and damaged crops. In such villages a special statement should be prepared showing details of those khatas in which the proportion of land under crops which have given a very low yield is one-fourth or more of the total area of land in the khata. The annewari will be applied to each to such khatas individually. This will enable khatedars in many cases to obtain suspensions or remissions to which otherwise they would not have been entitled under the ordinary rules.

AT COLLECTOR'S DISCRETION.

Government realise that there may also be some villages in which the conditions as regards damage to crops is the same as described in the preceding paragraph, but in which though the proportionate area of the kharif crops is not so great as there contemplated, nevertheless, owing to their unusually good quality and consequent high anna valuation no relief is due under the ordinary rules, and hardship may be caused thereby. To enable the necessary relief to be afforded in such cases, and also in any other exceptional cases of hardship, whether in respect of villages or individual khatedars, that may arise, the Collectors are authorised to exercise their discretion in reporting such cases, with their recommendations to the Commission, who is authorised to pass orders regarding them.

Any payments of land revenue that khatedars may have made before the issue of these orders will not prejudice any claims they may have to suspension or remission refunds will be given where necessary.

In cases in which the annewari of a whole village or individual khata works out to under 4 annas but above 2 annas instead of the usual suspension half remission and half suspension shall be granted, while where the annewari works out to 2 annas or less total remission of the current year's land revenue shall be granted.

In frost affected areas, where in the opinion of the Collector it is impossible to carry out the full procedure laid down for the preparation of annewaris in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. L. C. 1145-B, of 24th June 1927, as subsequently revised the Collector is authorised for reasons similar to those stated in Government Resolution, Revenue Department No. 2181/28, of 25th February 1929 to modify that procedure as he may find necessary.

IN CASE OF GRASS LANDS

In addition to the relief given under the above paragraphs of the Government Resolution, Government are of opinion that the case of grass lands in the district of Surat and in the Broach subdivision of the Broach and the Panch Mahals District where there is a general practice of keeping a part of the holding permanently under grass requires further consideration. This grass is used in some cases for the cultivator's plough cattle and in some cases for purposes of profit by sale and export or by dairy farming. Government are of opinion that in cases where the grass is used only as an adjunct to cultivation, it would be a hardship to the khatedar if the full annewari were assigned to the grass area in giving effect to the concessions regarding the suspension or remission of land revenue now sanctioned. Government are accordingly pleased to direct that in the district of Surat, and the Broach sub-division of the Broach and Panch Mahals District during the current year, grass should be excluded from the calculation of the village annewari by omitting both the area and the annewari of grass from the annewari statements.

Proviso: But the grass area shall not be excluded from calculation of the khatedar annewari when all of the following conditions are found to apply:—

(1) the grass is sold either for grazing or cutting, (ii) the grass area in the holding exceeds ten acres, and (iii) the grass area exceeds one-third of the total area of the holding.

Orders regarding the collection of takavi will issue hereafter.

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COTTON BROKERS' STAFF PROTEST

Trading Hours In Forward Cotton Market Must Be Limited

(Through The Cotton Brokers' Staff Union.)

For the last several years, the forward cotton market of Bombay has been kept open for business all the 24 hours without any limit as to trading hours. This state of affairs is really very regrettable and does not reflect credit to the fair name of the East India Cotton Association which has sufficient powers to end or mend this mode of working. The employees of the Cotton Brokers who have to work under such a system are put to great hardships. Those who are considerate and human enough, can easily realize how miserable must be the plight of the staff who have to continuously work under a system limitless and uncontrolled in its working hours.

To get the trading hours fixed by the authorities of the East India Cotton Association and thereby try to secure some relief to the hard pressed employees of the market, the Union has left no stone unturned.

It appears as if the East India Cotton Association is not inclined to fix the trading hours of its own accord. Mr. Bakhle is expected to introduce a bill named Shop Act in this session of the Legislative Council. Even for the prestige of the Association will the authorities of the East India Cotton Association wake up in and fix the trading hours before any such outside power interferes and thereby removes the very causes that necessitates such interference?

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Strengthens the Nerves,
Creates Appetite,
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INDIAN STATES AND FOREIGNERS' ACT

Mr. Gadgil Gives Notice Of Important Amendment

NEW DELHI (By Mail)

The grievances of the people of Indian States so far as they come under the operation of the Foreigners' Act of 1864, are sought to be removed by an amending bill of which notice has been given by Mr. N. V. Gadgil.

In the course of the last 4 years, it has been found that the subjects of Indian States were dealt with under this Act. It is contended that things have substantially changed since this Act was passed in 1864 and amended in 1915, and in view of the present political siutation and development in the country it has been found necessary to evolve a common citizenship and therefore all obstacles in that direction should be removed.

The proposed bill seeks to add the following words after section 1 sub-clause (b) and the proviso of the Act, namely, "that subjects of Native States in India in alliance with His Majesty's Government shall not be deemed foreigners for the purpose of this Act."—United Press.

HARD THINKING TO FIND HOME FOR SURPLUS COTTON OUTSIDE AMERICA

Better Export Demand For Bengals And Oomras

BOMBAY, Feb. 28.

According to the Federal Reserve Board, American industrial production during January was the highest since 1933, the gain being due largely to the rise in production in automobiles, state Messrs. Langley and Co.

Yes, the Government pays the farmer not to grow cotton, pegs the price for that which he does grow and then the farmer buys automobiles.

Life is good—for the farmer.

But cotton is still stacked up in that Government heap—millions of bales of it. And no-one seems particularly disposed to buy.

Earlier this week there were reports of a plan to hold 6 million bales off the market. But why? Is not it held off sufficiently securely already?

CRISIS IN COTTON.

More credence, we think, would have been given to a plan to dump 6 million bales on to the market. Baled cotton, after all, is not very pretty to look at. It is much more effective in a spinning mill than in a heap. Into mills eventually it will have to go. And the sooner the better.

Messrs. Marshall Geer of New York were good enough to send us a reprint of 5 articles from the "Journal of Commerce" on "The Crisis in Cotton."

Discerning minds like less and less that export surplus which has not been exported

The Government are more involved than the late little lamented Farm Board. The necessity to protect their own position is a persuasive argument in favour of a continuance of financial support. But the more we read about it and think about it the more convinced we are that a solution of the problem lies in a scheme not to hold cotton off the market but to get it on to the market.

So far the U. S. Government has done nothing beyond an unsuccessful attempt to barter cotton with Germany. But in face of increasing criticism and the certainty with which subsidised cotton will continue to come into their control. Washington must be doing some hard thinking in an endeavour to find a home for the surplus outside America

Meanwhile, the Government Pool prefer to sell direct to foreign markets rather than through American merchants. So far as India at least is concerned there is an exclusive arrangement to sell through one firm. In other countries the same or a similar arrangement is, presumably, in existence.

That, to our mind, is significant insofar as should the Pool choose to cut the price an organization already exists for the dumping abroad of considerable stocks of cotton.

There is no other point of greater importance to outside market. We, of course, do not know what the U. S Government will do. As their cotton policy is essentially opportunist they probably have little more than a nebulous notion about it themselves. But there is little purpose in formulating a plan for new crop until something is decided in regard to the unexportable surplus in old.

We do not like the look of a market which appears to be held up only by the 12 cent loan and until more is known of the Government policy American markets, we think, are best left alone.

A supreme confidence in the strength of the Broach April/May contract still characterises Bombay.

It must go up!

It probably would if those who say so were going to buy next month instead of having bought last month.

DANGEROUS TO FOLLOW.

Crowds are exhilarating to lead but dangerous to follow. One is so apt to be overwhelmed when they turn.

Meanwhile, those who wish to buy favour April/May and those who wish to sell, July/August. If there is a cotton shortage one would have thought it would have been more pronounced in August than in May. May be the more distant evil appears less than that which is nearer. That, however, remains to be seen.

The basis for actual Broach cotton is easier. Bids of 14/15. On are being made for cotton which a fortnight ago sold at 20/22 On. And except against old sales there is very little demand for Broach apart from a mill interest in stained cotton at 25 Off.

Much of the cotton which for grade will pass the box is in staple only 14s cotton and should eventually sell in competition with C. P. 1. From the viewpoint of taking it up on dockets we do not like it, particularly with discounts ahead.

Last week the official (4th) forecast of the Indian crop was issued. On an acreage of 23,407,000 the outturn was estimated at 4,318,000 bales. This included 134.000 bales for Broach, Surat and Navsari. Already 100,000 bales have arrived on the Broach lines alone, quite apart from Surat and Navsari. That, we think, is sufficient evidence to repudiate any claim for accuracy in the Government estimates.

Export demand has been rather better for Bengals and Oomras but cotton quoted on Broach is entirely neglected.

Although Broach April/May has shown a tendency to ease over a period of 10 days or so and then to recover lost ground in the course of a single session, we are of the opinion that one day it will fail to make such a recovery. We do not like the long interest in it which has been built up on a tremendous wave of bull sentiment and in strong markets we advocate sales.

SEEDS.

London, March 2.

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f., ton, Mar. sellers £9-7-6.

Linseed Calcutta London, c.i.f., ton, Mar.-Apl. sellers £11-6-3.

Linseed Bombay London, c.i.f., ton, Mar.-Apl. sellers £11-12-6.

Rapeseed Toria Hull-Cont. c.i.f., ton. Mar.-Apl. sellers £11-2-6.

Castorseed Bombay, Hull-Cont., c.i.f., ton, Mar.-Apl. sellers £11-10-0.

Cottonseed Bombay, Hull-Cont., c.i.f., ton, no offers.

FOUNDER OF HOSPITAL MOVEMENT IN GOA

Monument Raised To Memory Of Father Antonio Joao De Miranda At Margao

(From a Correspondent.)

For many years now, the Goa lottery has become a popular speculation in Western India. There are very few who have not heard of it. Many even among the sober, unspeculative people, occasionally take a chance with their fortune and buy a ticket. Whether they are lucky in drawing a fat v d of notes or a small one or n e at all, is another matter, b the money thus collected goes t contribute to a very good caus namely, the upkeep and mai enance of hospitals in Goa.

Very few wh buy the Goa lottery know the interesting origin of this speculation. The lottery was intended to keep the hospital funds in Goa full, and the whole affair is managed with the help of a board of management with the controlling power of the Portuguese Government in Inda.

Among the earliest pioneers of the hospital movement in Goa was Father Antonio Joao de Miranda. With passing years, the movement has progressed, but the name of the founder was not much known until the Board of the Hospicio do Sacrado Coracao de Maria at Margao decided to perpetuate his memory in a marble monument. The decision was passed in the year 1933, but owing to red-tapism, it was not until the middle of 1934 that the work was actually taken in hand.

WORK OF AN ITALIAN ARTIST.

The work of the monument was entrusted to a well-known Italian artist Prof. Mario Viti, who completed it with almost lightning speed within a period of six months and the opening ceremony was only recently performed at Margao by General Craveiro Lopez the Governor-General of Portuguese India.

The monument, which is done entirely in marble, was executed in Italy and is in original style. The sculptor, who was responsible for the famous war memorial of Paris, has spared no pains in making the workmanship as striking as possible.

The public of Bombay and the Goan community in particular will be interested to know that Professor Viti has made a fine model of the late Doctor Viegas.

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1929	...	...	36,37,000
1930	...	...	56,95,000
1931	...	...	68,74,500
1932	...	...	75,65,000
1933	...	...	1,29,17,000
1934	...	...	1,56,07,000

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Elders' Onslaught On Budget

PROTEST AGAINST INADEQUATE RELIEF

Shantidas Askuran Puts Up Fight For Bombay

NEW DELHI, March 2.

The galleries were crowded when general discussion on the budget began in the Council of State.

Sir Phiroze Sethna speaking first took thirty-five minutes. He complained that only one day had been given to members of the Council as against four to the Assembly members to study the budget papers.

The President said that the power of fixing the dates lay with the Governor-General.

Sir Phiroze Sethna:—Then it is our desire that the Council should get more time. This wish can be conveyed to the Governor-General.

Sir Phiroze Sethna said that he had received telegrams from the commercial community in Bombay and Calcutta welcoming Sir James Grigg's first budget as a very favourable one. He, therefore, discounted press comments on the budget. Sir Phiroze suggested that the new Finance Member should take up the question of fixing the rate of exchange at a figure which would prove to be in the interest of the tax-payer as well as of the agriculturist. Whatever motives might be attributed to the allotment of one crore of rupees for village uplift, it was a welcome decision and Sir Phiroze hoped that the figure would increase annually (Hear Hear.)

SURCHARGE AND INCOME-TAX

Discussing surcharge and income-tax Sir Phiroze Sethna wished that the reduction of the surcharge had been half, instead of one-third. As regards the salary cut he wished that it had been 2½ per cent this year and a definite promise of complete removal next year. Incidentally the speaker referred to interest on Government Paper and said 3-1/2 per cent was popular and should remain on irredeemable scrips. Several charitable organisations including the Indian Research Fund Association had invested money in these papers and he hoped this rate would not be reduced. Generally speaking, income-tax and super-tax were higher in India than in any other country, except perhaps England and this was testimony to several Life Insurance Companies. There should, therefore, be an effort made to reduce the burden as occasion permitted. Lastly, Sir Phiroze Sethna alluded to Sir James Grigg's announcement that the additional import duty on salt would continue for one year but if the Assembly wished to remove it, he would have no objection to its removal.

UNFAIR TO INDIAN MERCHANTS

The speaker disputed this and declared that this view was positively unfair to Indian merchants, who had sunk half a crore in Aden and also to salt manufacturers in the West Coast of India. Aden had not been transferred out of Indian control and why should this discrimination be made against Aden Merchants? If anything like this was done, it would be against the declarations of the Secretary of State given to the deputation of the British Indian Delegation headed by the Aga Khan in London. Aden salt was the best salt barring Liverpool and in the interests of Indian consumers, this duty should continue. At any rate the duty should not be removed until a conference of Bengal consumers and salt manufacturers of Aden and India had been held.

Mr. Hossain Imam speaking on behalf of his province, thanked Government at the outset for what they had done for the relief of distress in stricken Bihar. He complained of insufficient time for members to study the budget before discussion and accused the Finance Member of being discourteous in not attending the Council while the Assembly was not sitting. Continuing Mr. Hossain Imam spoke at length on Government's debts policy and urged lucid accounting to enable the ordinary people to understand the implications.

STERLING OBLIGATIONS.

Referring to sterling obligations he wished that every maturing loan should be paid from the treasury balance or by rupee loans and they should stop floating sterling loans in future altogether. Dealing with the allocation of a crore for rural uplift the speaker said that he had bitter experience in the past of how such beneficial schemes run by Government hardly reached the masses. Out of sums allotted, over 75 per cent was wasted in pampering officials and hardly twenty-five per cent reached the masses.

Mr. Tallents intervening assured the House that any scheme which involved such wastage would not have the approval of the Government of India.

Turning to the preponderal gold export Mr. Hossain Imam pointed out that it was not beneficial to India but only helped England to have a favourable balance against other foreign countries.

Mr. B. K. Basu said that the grant of a crore of rupees for rural uplift, and the setting apart of funds for aviation and broadcasting were pleasant features of the budget. General discussion, he suggested, should be directed towards proper gauging of the fundamentals of Indian finances. He hoped that the inauguration of the Reserve Bank would result in the financial machinery of India being in the hands of persons who had experience and knowledge of finance. The Governor of the Reserve Bank would surely make a striking departure in the credit policy, recognising, as was done in England, that cheap money was vital to the interests of the country. After the creation of the Reserve Bank, some of the present duties of the Finance Member would be transferred to the Reserve Bank and he would thus have some spare time which should be devoted to a detailed study of the Indian taxation system with a view to making it more scientific.

BOMBAY CHAMBER'S VIEW.

Mr. Miller, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, giving his first impression, wished that half of the surcharge had been removed. If this was not possible this year, then Government must assure them that they would remove the remaining two-thirds next year. He hoped that Provincial Governments would, out of the crore to be used for village uplift, spend money on mechanical ploughing for the eradication of deep rooted weeds and for the opening up of undeveloped areas.

Mr. Jagannath Pandit expressed the opinion that restoration of the salary cuts should have been postponed for another year. He voiced Bombay's claim for a share in the income-tax surcharge and supertax. He also urged considerable reduction in army expenditure.

Mr. Shanti Das Askuran protested that Bombay Presidency was not getting relief in proportion to her huge payments by way of income-tax, supertax and surcharge. Poor returns from supertax and surcharge were inevitable as a result of diminishing returns and unofficial opinion in India was unanimous that the existing burden of taxation was too high and they required immediate reduction if they wished to have an early recovery.

CUT RESTORATION INADVISABLE.

People were groaning under heavy taxation and restoration of the cut in the salaries was inadvisable, while even in England there had not yet been complete restoration. Referring to top-heavy military and civil expenditure, he said that there was not a proper sense of proportion or perspective on the part of Government, who imposed heavy taxation on the one hand, and on the other, brushed aside practically all possible economy in administration. He was surprised that while the Commander-in-Chief compared the per capita military charge in India with other countries, he did not take into account the income per capita in India, which would have shown clearly the iniquity of the military charge.

He welcomed the crore for rural uplift and hoped it would be a recurring one, and suggested the creation of a central board of rural development on the lines of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. Referring to the reduction of the duty on silver Mr. Askuran said that it would diminish the value of the silver holding of peasants aggravating their misfortunes resulting from irregular rains and the recent cold wave. Countries like China and America endeavoured to raise the purchasing power of the masses and the Finance Member's action at this juncture especially on the threshold of the new constitution, for which the prosperity of the people was essential, was most unfortunate. The blame for any consequences would lie with the Government.

REMOVE EMERGENCY TAXES.

Mr. Kalikar said that he would not regard the budget as a surplus one until all emergency taxes had been removed. The salaries cut should not have been restored before equilibrium was established, not only in the central but also the provincial budgets.

Sir Akbar Khan said that he found it difficult to digest all the budget material to make a good contribution to the present discussion, owing to shortness of time. He was, however, gratified to find that it was a surplus budget but was disappointed that taxation of the poor had not been materially reduced. Postal rates particularly, deserved reduction, and something should have been suggested to raise the level of the prices of agricultural produce.

Sir James Grigg, Finance Member, attended the Council in the afternoon.

Mr. Mohammad Din said that if the conntry had been spared terrorism and civil disobedience huge sums wasted on these would have been more usefully devoted to the uplift of the country. He welcomed the crore for rural uplift, reduction of the surcharge on income-tax and the abolition of the export duty on raw skins.

Sir Ramunni Menon hoped that assistance from the Government of India to the provinces would become a regular policy extending to all spheres of national activity. In this connection, he welcomed the revival of the Central Advisory Board of Education and hoped that the Board would be able to give provincial educational authorities proper advice and assistance, bringing about desired improvement particularly in the sphere of elementary education. He urged that education should have first claim on any surplus in the future.

Mr. Gladstone (Bengal Chamber) said that the Finance Member had been unduly conservative in framing his estimate, and there was extreme disappointment at the relief given to the tax-payers.

"STEP IN RIGHT DIRECTION"

Mr. P. N. Sapru expressed gratification that it was a surplus budget, that position had been achieved by maintaining taxation at a high level. He realised that distribution of surplus was a difficult task but earmarking a crore for rural uplift was a step in the right direction. This money should be spent with the advice of a non-official committee of both Houses.

Lala Ramsarandas said that on the whole it was a disappointing budget. It was proposed to give much needed succour to agriculturists but the greatest factor which worked against them was that the 16 ratio remained unaltered. He wanted a thorough overhauling of the salaries of the superior services and expressed surprise at the continuance of the Lee Commission scales despite the fall in the cost of living.

Mr. Narayanswami Chetty strongly urged complete removal of the surcharges on income-tax and super-tax and considerable reduction, if not complete, removal of emergency taxation. He suggested that the funds allotted for the economic development of rural areas should be utilised for laying out village roads, provision of drinking water supply, wells and rural medical relief.

C.-IN-C. ON MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

The Commander-in-Chief intervened with a brief speech on military expenditure. He was surprised at non-official members saying that the military budget, instead of decreasing, had slightly increased. Sir Philip Chetwode said: "To such members I have to say we have never concealed for a moment the fact that during the last three or four years we have had a forced Budget, a budget to meet an emergency, and that we were then aided by a fall in commodity prices. Now there is some rise in commodity prices and naturally it affects the budget. India is fortunate in that she is the only country where the military budget has not gone up by two to five times what it was before the war. On the contrary we have made permanent reductions. The budgets during the last few years were made not only to meet the emergency crisis but also as genuine attempts to reduce the cost. In fact, in regard to repairs to buildings and stores and ordnances we kept things at a dangerous level."

Proceeding Sir Philip Chetwode reminded the House that the Inchcape Committee made certain proposals for economy, and when these were effected, matters reached such a dangerous stage that the military authorities had to come to the Government for ten crores of rupees for re-equipment. It was far more economical to provide annually for this kind of expenditure than to allow them to run into a dangerous state. Then again, there were some aircraft which, though efficient, were obsolete. As matters stood, there was no chance of reducing the military budget. At the same time he and his successor would do their best to keep expenditure at a minimum. The present budget was just sufficient to carry out possible tasks that might be imposed on the military authorities.

One member had suggested that as civil disobedience had been abandoned, therefore the army could be reduced. They might as well say that because Gandhiji's activities had ceased since 1932, they could largely reduce the army's strength. But the fact was that in the last five years the army was used in meeting the rebellion in Burma. They had to send two war brigades to Bengal, troops were employed to meet the Red Shirt menace, and there were difficulties in two States, and besides, troops had to be called out over 100 times in one year.

CONFERENCE URGED

Raja Ghaznafar Ali Khan, while congratulating the Commander-in-Chief on his straightforwardness, referred to the view on the popular side, that the military budget should be reviewed. He suggested a conference of leading members of both Houses where the position could be reviewed. Otherwise, the present tug of war would continue, leading to ill-will. The Skeen Committee wanted fifty per cent Indianisation by 1950. What had been done in that direction?

Mr. Glass (Burma) expressed disappointment that the relief to commerce from the removal of the surcharges on income-tax only extended to a third of the surcharges, whereas the cuts in pay had been restored in full. He trusted that the budget was a definite turn of the tide and that next year it would be found possible to abolish the remaining surcharges on income-tax and customs and afford further relief

(Continued on page 4).

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City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magh Vad 14, 1991.
Muslim: Jilkad 27, 1353.
Parsi: Shehrever 29, 1304.
Sunrise: 6h. 56m.
Sunset: 6h. 45m.
High Tide: 11-17; 23-51.
Low Tide: 5-21; 17-18.

Bombay Legislative Council, 2 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Parsi Gymkhana: Golden Jubilee, Governor and Lady Brabourne attending, 5-15 p.m.

Bombay Presidency Women's Council (Public Health Committee): Dr. (Miss) Hazel Machado's lecture on "Public Health in Education," Bowen Memorial Hall, Lamington Road, 6-30 p.m. (The lecture is open to the public).

TUESDAY, March 5.

Legislative Council, 2 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, March 6.

Indian Sailors' Home Society, annual meeting of patrons, Indian Sailors' Home, Masjid Bunder siding road, 6-30 p.m.

Society of Honorary Presidency Magistrate of Bombay dinner to meet the Governor, Willingdon Sports Club, 8-15 p.m.

FRIDAY, March 8.

Mayor's Garden Party to H. E. the Governor and Lady Brabourne, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Gardens, Malabar Hill, 5-30 p.m.

BOMBAY INTERNATIONAL FELLOWSHIP:—There will be a general discussion on "Modern movements in various religions," to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. at Ladies' Bungalow, Church of Scotland Mission Compound, Gowalia Tank Road.

HINDI CLASSES AT GAMDEVI—A class for beginners—Prathamik will be held on Mondays and Fridays from 4-45 to 5-45 p.m.

Another class for the Madhyama Grade will be held on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 4-45 to 5-45 p.m.

These classes are for Ladies only and will commence from to-day (Monday).

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR— Russian Clasical Ballet. Daily at 9-30 p.m. Extra Matinee and Tuesday and Thursday at 6 p.m.
REGAL—"A Wicked Woman." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Kalia Mardan". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
CARLTON—"Secret of French Police" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"The Lives of a Bengal Lancer". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"The Count of Monte Cristo". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Midnight Romance." Time as usual
GLOBE—"Jan Nisar". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Lord of Jungle." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amrit Manthan". Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Vengeance is Mine" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PALACE—"Evergreen". Daily at 4-0, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"King of the Wild Horses" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Indira M.A." Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

Empire Broadcasting

MONDAY, March 4.

7-45 Big Ben, Arthur Salisbury and his Orchestra, relayed from the Savoy Hotel.
8-15 Technical Talk, The Chief Engineer of the B.B.C.
8-30 "The Black Cat and the Broomstick". Being a light-hearted delving into the ways of wizards and witches. Presented by William MacLurg.
9-00 A Pianoforte Recital by Etienne Amyot.
9-30 The Hungaria Gipsy Band, conducted by George Garay. Relayed from the Hungaria Restaurant.
10-00 The News and Sports Results.
10-20 The Scottish C. W. S. Band, conducted by George Hawkins.
10-45 The Broadhurst Septet.

HARIJANS' CONFERENCE:—A conference of the C. P. and U. P. Depressed Classes residing in Bombay will be held on Saturday (16th inst.) at 9-30 p.m. (S T) at the Kamgar Maidan, Poibwdi, Parel, under the Presidentship of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar.

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"LA FILLE MAL GARDEE" Music by Hertel.
"LAC DES CYGNES" Music by Tschaikowsky
POLOVETSIAN DANCES from the Opera "PRINCE IGOR" Music by Borodine.

DIVERTSSEMENTS

II PROGRAMME — WEDNESDAY, at 9-30 p.m. / THURSDAY, at 6 & 9-30 p.m. / FRIDAY, at 9-30 p.m.

"VISIONS" from "The Sleeping Beauty"
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A WICKED WOMAN
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LETTER TO MAYOR OF BOMBAY

Viceroy Thanks 'Quake Fund Subscribers

The Private Secretary to the Viceroy has sent a letter to the Mayor of Bombay in the course of which he states:—

His Excellency desires me to express to you and your Committee his warmest thanks for your most successful efforts in raising this Relief Fund and his deep appreciation of the very generous response made by the citizens and inhabitants of Bombay itself and the Presidency at large to the appeal on behalf of the earthquake sufferers.

TEXTILE WORKERS' WEEK MEETING.

To celebrate the fourth day of the Textile Workers' Week a public meeting of workers will be held at Kamatipura to-day (Monday) at 8-30 p.m. Mr. V B Karnik will preside and Miss Maniben Kara, Messrs Nimbkar, Kondvikar, Inamdar, Madan Shetty and others will address.

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI

The Managing Committee of the Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandali, acknowledge with grateful thanks the receipt of a generous donation of Rs. 4,000 from Mr. Vinayak Wamanrao Kuwadekar in memory of his father, the late Mr Wamanrao Sakharam Kuwadekar, for the purpose of providing an Office Room for the Mandali and earnestly hope that his noble example will be emulated by other well-to-do persons in the community in the cause of education espoused by the Mandali.

PARSI GYMKHANA:—The Golden Jubilee of the Parsee Gymkhana, will be celebrated at an Afternoon Entertainment at the Parsee Gymkhana, to-day (Monday) at 5-15 p.m.

LITERATURE, ART, AND SOCIALISM:—A meeting will be held under the auspices of "Shree Tarun Gujarati Sahitya Sabha" to-day (Monday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Forbes Gujarati Sabha, Congress Lane, Girgaon Back Road, when Sjt. Chhelshanker Vyas will deliver a lecture on "Literature, Art and Socialism".

HINDI CLASSES AT MATUNGA:—A class for the Madhyama Grade will be held on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 8-30 to 9-30 p.m.

If sufficient number of students come forward a Prathamik class will also be opened. Those who wish to join that class will please give the names to Sjt. P. S. Nataran, Amarnath Building, Lady Hardinge Road. These classes are held at the Municipal Marathi Boys School, Lady Hardinge Road, Matunga, B.B. & C.I.

ROHIDAS SUDHARAK MANDAL AND HARIJANS.

The following gentlemen have given the donations towards the Relief Fund started by Rohidas Sudharak Mandal, Bombay, for homeless Harijans of Village Tale, in Mangaon Taluka of Kolaba district.

The Second Presidency Magistrate, Mazgaon Court (from Poor Box) Rs. 10; the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court (from Poor Box) Rs. 5; the Fifth Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Court (from Poor Box) Rs. 15; the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, Rs. 10; Professor V. G. Rao, Rs. 5; Jugatram & Co., Managing Agents, Zandhu Pharmacy, Rs. 5, making a total of Rs. 50.

DRAMA BY SCHOOL CHILDREN:—A Scriptural Drama in Marathi will be staged by some school children of Manikpur (Bassein), in St. Joseph's Convent, Bandra on Tuesday (5th inst.) from 9 p.m., under the presidentship of Rev. Fr. P. A. Fernandez, late of Baroda and former Vicar of St. Andrew's, Bandra.

The poor actors will gratefully accept any donations, which they will hand over to the Director of the drama for immediate repairs of their Church, "which is the poorest and of the lowest grade in all Bassein."

CHATTERJEE MEMORIAL.

A meeting of the A. C. Chatterjee Memorial Committee, held under the presidentship of Sjt. P N. Mitra, Postmaster-General, Bombay, office-bearers were elected, with Mr. P. N. Mitra, as Chairman, and Sjt. G. C. Mitter as Jt. Secretary.

At the suggestion of the Chairman, it was resolved to erect a pavilion in Bombay in perpetuation of the memory of the late Sjt. A. C. Chatterjee.

Friends and admirers of the late Mr. Chatterjee are requested to send their donations either to the Hon. Treasurer, Sjt. S. C Banerjee, Fountain Hall, Sleater Road, Bombay No. 7, or to the Hon. Secretary, Sjt. J C. Maitra, Tamarind House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, or the Jt. Secretary, Sjt. G. C. Mitter, Dy. Assay Master, H. M. Mint, Fort, Bombay.

AHMEDABAD SENSATION

High School Principal And Manager Arrested

AHMEDABAD, March 3.

There was a sensation in the education circles when Saraswati Raghavacharya and Mr. Ambalal Shah, Principal and Manager respectively of Popular High School were arrested by the police. The arrest is a sequel to a complaint filed with the police by the guardian of a student who was promised by the school management to give him admittance in the 7th standard and from whom fees for the 7th standard were taken, but he was subsequently not admitted in that class.

The police also searched this High School as also another High School in the city and have taken possession of the school registers and some other papers. The houses of the Manager and the Principal were also searched. Both the Principal and the Manager were later released on bail.—United Press.

CALL TO TEXTILE WORKERS

Organise For Effective Fight

A public meeting of Textile Workers was held to celebrate the second day of the Textile Workers' Week on Saturday when Mr. V. B. Karnik, the Vice-President of the Bombay G.K.U. (Red Flag) presided. Mr. Karnik dealt in brief with the history of the Bombay Textile Workers and explained how during the last 10 to 15 years the living standard of the Textile Workers was lowered by introduction of rationalizations and consequent wage cuts.

Speeches were also delivered by Messrs. Wamanrao Kulkarni, Kondvikar, Rane, Devang, Bhuskute, and Madan Shetty. The speakers appealed to the workers to organise themselves and to put up an effective fight for their demands. Immediately after the meeting, the organisers of the G. K. U. Textile Week went to various chawls in the locality of Nagu Sayaji Wadi and carried on Union propoganda and collected statistical information regarding the hardships and grievances of the workers.

Preparations For The Unemployed Day

(From A Correspondent.)

In all three meetings were held on Sunday in working class areas on the eve of the "Unemployed Day."

At the Fergusson Road meeting Mr. Varaskar presided. The speakers were Messrs. Jhabvalla, Devang, Amonekar, Bhogle, Patkar and Parab. A similar meeting was held at the Delisle Road maidan where Mr. Nimbkar presided, and Messrs. Dhavaji, Patkar, Suryawanshi, Zulmiram and Shinde spoke. A third meeting was held at Bakra's Adda under the presidentship of Mr. Kankule and was addressed by Messrs. Madan Shetty, Kale, Hakim, Joshi, and Joglekar. They emphasised the necessity of the celebrations of the unemployed day. Workers must rally by means of demonstrations and make the deaf hear their cry of hunger "Give us work or bread". This method can alone ensure success. The speakers ended by exhorting the workers to join the meetings and demonstrations on the unemployed day.

MUSLIM AMBULANCE SOCIETY'S ACTIVITIES.

The third annual general meeting of the Muslim Ambulance Society was held at Kambeker Street, under the chairmanship of Mr. M. M. Killedar, J P.

The Hony. Secretary in placing the report, reviewing the activities of the society for the year ending 31st December 1934, dwelt upon the salient work done, adding that 312 cases of invalid transport, 58 cases of First Aid treatments, 11 public duties on occasions of public gatherings, processions, sport meetings, etc., were the statistics of the year.

The Hony. Treasurers report consisted of the statements of receipts and payments. The total receipts during the year were Rs. 3,12-10-9, while the total expenses during the year were Rs. 3,343-9-3, and a balance of Rs. 9,089 lies with the Imperial Bank of India.

The report and the accounts were unanimously adopted, and office-bearers and members of the Managing Committee were elected for the ensuing year, including Mr. M M Killedar, J.P., as President, and Mr. Cassumally Dawoodbhoy, Dr. H Y Khwaja, Mr. Haji Abdus Sattar Haji Jusab, Mr. Ismailbhoy Mohamadbhoy Banatwala, and Dr. Abdul Hameed, as Vice-Presidents.

BOMBAY MASJID CONFERENCE

Congregational Prayer For Discipline

The first Bombay Masjid Conference was held at Anjuman-i-Islam Hall on Sunday, Seth Al-Haj Quassimali Jairajbhoy Sahib presiding.

After the recitation of the Holy Quran and hymns in praise of the Holy Prophet the Chairman for the year was elected.

The President, explaining the significance of the Conference, said:

"This conference we are holding to-day, is connected with such an important and central institution of the Muslim Faith that upon the reformation and re organisation of this institution depends to a very great extent the re-awakening of the Muslim Community."

Luxurious life of ease and plenty replaced the former simplicity Luxury brought in its wake inactivity, capacity and indolence. These qualities were a great handicap in the keen struggle of life.

LAST APOSTLE'S CALL

"The last Apostle of Allah" the President continued, was raised to call people unto these principles of Faith and to unify them under the one banner of Allah. He called the whole human race to complete submission to one Creator."

"We are, also in duty bound to see that the mosques are visited by the people," he said before winding up his address. "We should all try to call the attention of the people to congregational prayers. 'Verily prayeth stop a man from evil, indecency and insubordination' says Quran. Such congregations are the first lessons in discipline and organisation to Muslims. To a great extent, our absence of discipline is due to our neglect of congregational prayers. It is sad that although there are so many mosques now yet they do not excercise the same healthy influence on us."

After the President's speech resolutions requesting the trustees and managers of the mosques of Bombay to make a serious and sincere attempt to introduce the teaching of the Holy Quran, to draw the attention of the Muslims of Mohallas to the practice of the fundamental principles of Islam and to arrange for delivering additional sermons or addresses in the vernacular of the locality known to the members of the congregation, were adopted in the Conference.

An appeal was also made to speed up the aims and objects of the Conference. With a vote of thanks to the chair, the Conference was brought to a close.

E. WARD ELECTION DISPUTE

Voters' Allegations Against Mr. Pupala

Mr. K. B. Jakhal, a voter of the "E" Ward has filed a petition to set aside the election of Mr. S. K. Pupala from that Ward in the course of which it is stated:—

The first respondent was one of the 18 candidates standing for election of 12 seats from the "E" Ward at the last triennial General Election of the Bombay Municipality.

The polling took place on January 22, 1935 and the result of the said election was declared by the 2nd respondent the Municipal Commissioner on the 7th day of February, 1935, in which the 1st respondent was placed 8th among the successful candidates.

Your petitioner submits that the election of the 1st respondent is invalid for the following among other reasons:—In that

(a) He and|or his agents knowingly and wilfully got the 1st respondent's relatives, male and female, some of whom were minors and friends and servants to sign for, personate and obtain the voting cards or tickets of persons who were dead or absent from Bombay or had not till then voted and your petitioner believes that the said cards or tickets or some of them have been placed by the person obtaining them, in the box bearing 1st respondent's name and Symbol.

(b) He and|or his agents making use of undue influence and resorted to corrupt and fraudulent and illegal practices which invalidate 1st respondent's election.

The petitioner then cites some of the instances or particulars in which cases the persons really entitled to vote did not do so and where false personation had taken place, and hence the respondent No. 1 is guilty of corrupt and illegal practice during his election.

Therefore, the petitioner prayed that the election of the first respondent be declared null and void and that he be ordered to pay costs of the petition.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

True College Spirit!

Amidst endless stories of communal squabbles, of abandoned negotiations, of irreconcilable difference, a fresh note of hope and optimism could be heard at the annual social gathering of the Ismail College at Andheri, an institution, in itself a monument of harmony and cosmopolitan tolerance as well as of enlightenment.

Let it be said to the credit of Dr. Rahman, the indefatigable Principal of the Institute, who has won the hearts of students of his own college as well as those of the City Colleges, his presence and his influence have always established a spirit of companionship among the students, irrespective of caste or creed.

"We do not feel we are working under a man professing a particular faith," observed a student to the writer. "What we all feel is that we have the advice and guidance of a person of whose sympathy we are always sure and on whose help and courtesy towards the students, we can always rely."

No compliment need be more sincere to an educationist, whose aim in life is to turn good students into better citizens, who can find a place in their land with just pride.

The progress of the college itself is noteworthy. With 94 students in 1930, the institute has 312 students in 1934. One cannot do better than wish well of the Ismail College, which may one day, with the goodwill of the students and parents occupy a prominent position in the educational life of the province.

How To Remove Illiteracy

Miss Rustomji, MA., Inspectress of Schools, spoke at the Bowen Memorial Hall the other day on "The Education of the Masses."

"I am not going to waste my time", she said, "by explaining what is meant by 'education' or 'masses'". Nor do I intend to waste your time by speaking about education of masses, in other countres." She gave the figures for illiteracy in India and laid the blame for its prevalence on the apathy of the wealthy and the educated classes. Miss Rustomji would not be satisfied by the plea that the country was poor, because she pointed out that the poverty of India lay in the accumulation of wealth in a few wrong hands, which was utilised for wrong purposes. "'I am told", she added, "that a resident of Kurla has donated Rs. 20,000 for sugar for the ants!"

Miss Rustomji stated that there were in all about 13.2 per cent. of literates among men in India and 2.4 per cent. of literates among the womenfolk of this country. She was surprised to find that among the 63 employees in the Bombay University, from the Registrar downwards to the sweeper, as many as 12 persons were illiterate.

Miss Rustomji held that if every educated man in India were to do his duty by his neighbour and his country, it would be possible to eradicate illiteracy from the face of this country in ten years; Miss Rustomji was quite justified in her criticism of the wealthy. But why did she spare the Government whose primary duty it is to use public revenue for spreading education?

A. I. CHAMPIONSHIP FINALS

Jai To Captain Bombay Team

The following will represent the Bombay Presidency Cricket Association against the Northern India Cricket Association in the final round of the Ranji Trophy Cricket Championship of India to be played on the Bombay Gymkhana Ground, on Saturday, Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th of March, 1935:

L. P. Jai (Capt.)
H. N. Contractor
F. E. Kapadia
D. S. Talpade
G. Richards
R. R. Wadkar
P. J. Chury
K. N. Divekar
D. R. Havewala
D. D. Hindlekar
V. M. Merchant.

RESERVES.

P. A. D'Avoine
J. Wadia
Bhagwandas M.
Umpire:—J. Birtwistle.

The Bombay Gymkhana ground will be enclosed for gate-money. Visitors are requested to buy tickets from Messrs. D. Karmali & Co. The Hindu Gymkhana, the Parsee Gymkhana and the Islam Gymkhana.

The charges for tickets will be: Season Ticket for Chair Rs. 3-6-0 (Including tax). Season Ticket for Special Chair in Special Tent Rs. 5-12-0.

If the match is not finished in four days, it will be played to a finish.

Talkie Film On League Work

"The League of Nations at Work", is the title of a Talkie Film which will be exhibited at the Krishna Theatre on Wednesday (6th inst.) at 2 p.m. The film shows, 'inter alia,' the opening of the Disarmament Conference, the Secretariat Buildings at Geneva, and the Assembly Sessions at work. This film was produced during the sessions of the last Assembly of the League and the public can listen to speeches of Sir John Simon, Mr. Arthur Henderson, and M. Litvinoff and others.

The film will be introduced by Mr. Julian Grande who has been touring in India gathering material for his latest book on India, Princes and Peoples. Mr. Grande has been staff correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" accredited to the League of Nations, for the last 14 years. Sir Homi Mehta, who has been one of India's representatives for the last two sessions of the Assembly, will preside.

Papers For Library Conference

The Secretary, All-India Library Conference, Lucknow, writes:—

Persons desirous of submitting proposals or papers (dealing with any aspect of the Library movement) to be discussed in the ensuing session of the All-India Library Conference to beld in the ensuing Easter at Lucknow, should send these before the 31st March, 1935, to the Secretary, Dr. Wali Mohammad, Lucknow University Library, Lucknow.

SECOND WEEK
THE PICTURE THAT HAS TAKEN BOMBAY by STORM
PATHE
DAILY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

The Bengal Lancers . . . often out-numbered . . . never out-fought . . . in a sweeping spectacle of sensational action!
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BOMBAY: MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1935

ARMY POLICY

In the course of the Budget debate in the Council of State on Saturday the Commander-in-Chief made a plain and blunt statement that, as matters stood, there was no possibility of further reduction of the expenditure on the Army. A few days before he had stated in the Council that it was impossible to fix any period, however long, for fully Indianising the Army, a remark which naturally made Sir Phiroze Sethna ejaculate that that meant an end of Indianisation. The Army Chief's latest declaration similarly means an end to economy in the Army expenditure for the time being. Declarations like these led Raja Ghaznafar Ali Khan to suggest an immediate conference to examine the position. But neither the Commander-in-Chief nor the Finance Secretary made any response to the suggestion. It has not been Government's practice to take the public into confidence regarding Army problems, presumably because they know they will never be able to convince it of the wisdom of their present Army policy or expenditure.

Secretive Methods

The secretive methods with regard to the Army policy are fairly well illustrated by the suppression of the reports made by the Rawlinson Committee of 1921 and the Shea Committee appointed shortly thereafter. It is generally believed that both these committees agreed that Indianisation could be completed in thirty years. But Government not only did not publish their reports but have made miserably poor progress in Indianisation and now unconcernedly declare that it is impossible to fix a period for completely Indianising the Army. The latest decision is evidently based on the opinions of a recent committee of interested experts whose report, too, Government refuse to publish. The very attempts at secrecy, apart from some well-known facts about Army policy in general, naturally lead the public to suspect that there are many things about the working of the Army Department that cannot stand public scrutiny.

Not Real Reduction

However secretive Government may be with regard to Army affairs, leaders like Sir P. Sivaswamy Iyer, who have worked on the committees appointed by Government themselves and have studied the Army problems from the Indian point of view, have proved to the hilt that there are vast immediate possibilities of accelerating the pace of Indianisation and reducing the Army expenditure. It is a fact admitted by candid Britishers that a good part of the British army in India is meant mostly for Imperial purposes and that in any case a considerable part of it can be safely Indianised in the immediate future. Indianisation will not only add to efficiency in the best sense of the term but will lead to considerable economy, which Indian finances sorely need at present. There is a universal cry in the country for more funds for vital nation-building activities; and taxation being already oppressive, no relief on anything like an adequate scale is possible except by cutting down the huge military expenditure. It is not enough to urge that the expenditure has been cut down by a few crores during the last few years. For, as Prof. Davar has pointed out, the reduction is due largely to reduced prices and does not show appreciable reduction in expenditure "in the economic sense." The Indian Merchants' Chamber does well to emphasize that Indian public opinion will never be satisfied until such expenditure is brought into full review by Indians and until an attempt is made to bring the charges under this head in keeping with the general revenue position of the country, which it is not at present. It must be remembered, however, that substantial and real economy is possible only when the Army is reduced and when a large part of it is Indianised.

The Jamia Millia

We sincerely congratulate the Chancellor, Principal, members of the staff and students of the Jamia Millia of Delhi on the success of the impressive ceremony that was held the other day. It was, as Gandhiji has said, a great and original idea to have the foundation stone laid by the youngest child in the Jamia. A child is the embodiment of purity and innocence, and it is also the beginning of future greatness. The ceremony performed at the hands of Abdul Aziz was also, therefore, symbolical of growth and of the magnificent promise which the Muslim National institution holds.

It was a well-deserved beginning, and, if beginnings are any true indication of the future, the Jamia will soon achieve the position of India-wide, nay, world-wide, eminence that it so fully deserves. That it is already on its way to that consummation is evident not so much from Dr. Ansari's explanation of its ideals, not so much from Mahatma Gandhi's whole-hearted sympathy, not so much even from that short but moving and earnest speech at the ceremony by Madame Halide Edib—a speech, the echoes of which will ring down the future history of the institution—not so much from these as from the tributes paid to it by Sir Md. Iqbal and Sir Abdul Qaiyum.

The Jamia has won admiration and full confidence in its future from Indians generally and Muslims particularly of all shades of opinion. It has achieved this miracle not only because of its ideals but because those who are directly in charge of it have proved by their self-sacrificing work that, in the words of Sir Md. Iqbal, "it would be able to infuse the right spirit in Indian education and reconstruct the life of Muslims of India," and that to quote Sir Abdul Qaiyum, "the Jamia will prove in the future as it has proved in the past, a source of inspiration to the Muslims." If the Muslims of India realised their opportunity and their duty they would give, as Halide Hanum said, something infinitely valuable not only to the Islamic world, not only to the East but also to the West.

Siam King's Abdication

The situation in Siam appears to be one of the most striking paradoxes in the political history of the world. The country is evidently ruled by a Government representative not of the people, but of reaction and the privileges and prerogatives of vested interests. And the King staked his throne and lost it, in championing the rights of the people. The latest report is that the King has abdicated because his demands have not been accepted.

What is most noteworthy is that among the King's demands, as Reuter says, were the conditions that the suspected political enemies of the present Government should be tried by ordinary courts instead of being exiled or punished by the extra-ordinary Committee after a secret trial, that provision in the constitution for nomination by the Government of half of the membership of the National Assembly should be abrogated, that true democratic principles, including liberty of speech, writing, political meeting and organisation should be established, that political amnesty should be granted and that active army and navy officers should not participate in politics. These demands constitute the essence of democracy and it is a pity that a King, whose attitude reveals such determined attachment to high ideals, should have had to abdicate. But we doubt if he will have to remain long in wilderness. His action is bound to rouse his people's sense of their rights and of gratitude to the King. Sooner or later he will come back.

NATIONAL SONG AND FLAG

Home Member's Dictum

(BY R. R. D.)

The Home Member's statement on the floor of the Bombay Legislative Council on the 20th of February regarding the Song "Vande Mataram" and Tri-Colour Flag with the Charkha on it, reveals the official attitude towards two of the things which the Indian Nation looks upon as sacrosanct. In the course of his speech he has become autobiographical and referred to a personal incident at Barsi. There is a clear attempt to decry both the song and the Flag as having none of the characteristics of being "national"? Such remarks fall in a line with similar attempts by the bureaucracy to condemn the Indian National Congress as being a "small section" having no national character. The wonder is not that the Home Member and such others make such attempts—because they seem to be deliberate—but that some our follow-beings swallow the arguments advanced.

It is childish to any that the song is not an old one. Every national song has to be "young" at some time and it is no argument against it that it is, recent.

Poor Logic.

It was very good of the Home Member that he admitted that

(Continued on page 10.)

THE UNIVERSITY VICE-CHANCELLOR

The re-appointment of Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar must be a matter of congratulation to the university as well as to the chancellor, who has retained for it the services of a vice-chancellor already distinguished for his keen enthusiasm and remarkable efficiency in carrying on its work. So long as the vice-chancellorship remains an appointment to be made by the chancellor,—himself an 'ex officio' head of the university,—there is always the danger that considerations other than those of its needs and the qualifications of the person appointed to meet these needs would be the determining factor in the final choice. Mr. Chandavarkar, however, though a stranger originally to the university work, has proved himself in his first term of two years such a keen worker and excellent chairman that in every rank of the university his re-appointment would be welcome. In the chair Mr. Chandavarkar is not a dummy, nor even is he content merely by giving his casting vote in the event of an equality of votes, or decisions on points of order raised in the course of debate. He has often endeavoured to regulate and guide the debate—not, indeed, in any pre-conceived channels particularly acceptable to himself nor in any manner of partiality,—but so as to make discussion relevant and more interesting as well as more instructive and helpful. His sense of economy was particularly commended, at the last meeting of the Senate, when the annual report was under discussion. A speaker pointed out on that occasion that the labour of Mr. Chandavarkar as vice-chancellor has been directly useful in saving to the university, in the capital expenditure on the Technology Department, something like a lakh of rupees, if not more. A past Mayor and a mill-agent himself, we are not surprised that Mr. Chandavarkar was able to render this service. His rulings on doubtful points of the university constitution have shown insight and understanding of the constitution of the university and its working. Finally, in such sores of the university administration, as the appointment of examiners, bestowals of patronage, and even superior professorial appointments, Mr. Chandavarkar has shown a 'savoire faire'; a desire for purity in administration, a love of justice and fairplay, which cannot but enrich the university, and remove some of the dark spots in its working. His administration of the university affairs began at a period when the Technology Department had just commenced. He has discharged that complicated and delicate duty with firmness, courage, and ability to reconcile often very radically divergent points of view, which cannot but assure, by his re-appointment, another term of measured progress and efficient administration of the university.

STUDENTS' WORLD CONGRESS

Demands Freedom Of Subject Countries In Order To Secure Free Development For Culture And Science

From A Special Correspondent.

LONDON, February 7.

The first Students' World Congress against War, Fascism and Cultural Reaction was held at Brussels on the 29th, 30th and 31st December 1934. The work for the preparation of this historic Congress, where 400 student delegates from more than thirty nations of the world were present, had been carried on for a long time. The growth of Fascist reaction and the ever-increasing danger of imperialist war had the effect of making the progressive elements among the students and other intellectuals in many countries of Europe and America realise that it was necessary to organise themselves to fight against cultural reaction, which is implied in Fascism and also to counteract the feverish war preparations of imperialist nations involving the danger of a hideous slaughter of youth of all nations and the inflicting of a mortal wound on all human culture and civilization.

Its Aim

The Students' World Congress aimed at bringing together students of all shades of opinion and tendencies on the wide basis of fighting against war and Fascism. The manifesto calling for the Congress was signed by such prominent intellectuals of the world as Romain Rolland, Henri Barbusse, Maxim Gorki, Theodore Dreiser, George Dimitroff, Professor Langevin and others.

The number of student organisations which sent their delegates to the Congress clearly shows its representative character. Thus, the following organisations sent their representatives from U. S. A.:—

The Methodist Students' Organisations, National Student League, Youngmen's Christian Association, Youngwomen's Christian Association and the League and the League for Industrial Democracy.

A Representative Conference

From England there were delegates representing the Pacifists, the League of Nations Unions, the Socialist and Communist Youth, the Federation of Student Societies, various College and University Unions, etc.

Amongst the Indian delegates there were representatives from the Indian Students' Union, London, the Oxford Majlis, the Indian Students in Paris, etc.

Thus, there were delegates from all over the world representing most of the nations of the world—French, German, Italian, English, American, Indian, Chinese, Moroccon, Indonesian Negro, etc. Telegrams of sympathy were received from the Students' Federation of the U. S. S. R., the delegates of which were unable to attend owing to visa difficulties.

After the opening speeches and the election of the presidium various reports were presented to the Congress dealing with the most vital questions which face students all over the world. As each report was delivered it was followed by a discussion in which all the delegations were free to participate and all shades of opinion could be freely expressed.

Growing Revolt

One of the general reports read on the first day of the Congress was that of the World Committee that called this Congress. The report gave a very detailed picture of the present world situation from the point of view of students. It described how the cultural activities in most of the capitalist countries, especially those under Fascist rule, were being curtailed and how various governments were harnessing the students to serve more and more their respective war machineries. As against this there was also the growing revolt of the students against Fascism and war. The report gave concrete instances of student action, e.g., the anti-war demonstrations of the British Students, the help given by Californian students to

(Continued on page 11).

Frankly Speaking

PRINCES AND THEIR DEMANDS

Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer's vigorous denial of words and sentiments attributed to him by Mr. Churchill have been followed by an equally vehement repudiation, by Sir Akbar Hydari, of the distinguished Diehard's allegations. We have little doubt that such of Their Highnesses also as were referred to by Mr. Churchill, will have similar denials issued. But if the Princes and their Ministers have been misrepresented as to what they did and said in Bombay the fault, we suggest, lies with them. And the only effective method of removing all misunderstandings, as also further possibilities thereof, is to publish an authoritative and sufficiently definite account of the proceedings in Bombay.

RUSSIA INVITES SIMON

A few years ago, the Russians showed, through M. Litvinoff that they possessed the right kind of diplomatic imagination. And ever since they have been proving that they possess that quality in a superior degree to any other people as represented, at least by their statesmen and diplomats. They have capped their record now by the brilliant idea of inviting the Foreign Minister of no other country than Britain herself. A London message says that, through their Ambassador at London, the Soviet have formally confirmed the invitation to Sir John Simon to visit Moscow. Although nothing has yet been decided, the chances are in favour of acceptance. We do hope Sir John accepts. A visit to Moscow will do him good. He will learn thereby a number of things in addition to a much-needed lesson in International statesmanship.

VITHALBHAI MEMORIAL

The unveiling of a memorial tablet of the late Mr. Vithalbhai Patel at Gland in Switzerland is expected to take place in a few days and it is hoped that a large number of Indians residing in Europe will attend the ceremony. As for the Indians living far away from the place, their leaders can send appropriate messages suited to the occasion and particularly calculated to impress upon the people of Europe the unique services of Mr. Patel in India's struggle for freedom. The occasion should also be utilised by the Indians in Europe meeting at Gland to devise effective methods of carrying on Indian propaganda in Europe and submit their ideas to the Working Committee of the Congress. It is time, indeed, the Congress took up the question of foreign propaganda a little more seriously than it has so far done and utilised the services of Mr. Subash Chandra Bose in this respect.

PAMPERED LANCASHIRE

Lancashire is so much accustomed to be pampered by the Government of India that it is said to be quite upset by the latter's failure to remove the 5 per cent revenue surcharge on customs duties on textiles. Its disappointment is evidently due to the failure of all the pressure brought to bear by it on the Government. It is nothing to Lancashire that the continuance of the duty is essential both in the interests of revenue and the Indian textile industry. The Cotton Trade League of Manchester fears that "the failure of India to implement the policy of goodwill is likely to adversely affect the efforts being made to extend the use of Indian cotton." When even the present Government of India are accused of lack of goodwill, one can imagine what are Lancashire's notions of goodwill. As for the implied threat about reducing the purchases of Indian cotton, it has become too common recently to impress India much.

-PRESS VIEWS-

A Change Of Heart

The All-India Spinners' Association had undertaken the organization of the universal cottage industry in the manufacture of cloth—but Mahatma Gandhi had found that to meet the varying agricultural and economic conditions of the country and the different aptitudes of the rural population in different parts of India it was necessary to have a similar organization for the resuscitation of other village industries. For the revival of these decaying industries what was needed, in Mahatma Gandhi's opinion, was not the provision of capital but the bringing about a change in the mentality and outlook of the people. All classes of the community and especially those who dwelt in large towns and cities should deem it their duty to patronize the products of these industries even at a sacrifice, in order to ensure the revival of the dying rural trades and crafts. It was only under the shelter of such patronage that the rural industries would be able to withstand the competition of machine-made products. Then alone would they be in a position to secure the breathing time in which they could improve their quality and reduce their costs. The activities of the A.I.S.A. have to a certain extent been successful in bringing about such a change of heart in relation to the use of hand-spun and hand-woven cloth. It will not be too much to hope that under Mahatma Gandhi's inspiring guidance the Village Industries Association will be equally, if not even more, successful.—"Svadeshi".

Road And War Mortality

It is often suggested that road mortality is far worse in England than anywhere else; an editorial note in the 'New Yorker' suggests that it is also pretty bad in the United States. "We can hardly be called a spoil-sport," the note runs, "for calling the attention of 1935's parents, for instance, to the fact that their children, according to the latest estimates, stand one chance in three of meeting death or serious injury from a motor-vehicle. Take a room containing three children; one of them is destined to be killed or badly hurt by a car before he has completed his normal life span." The amazing thing is that people have apparently got quite accustomed to this appalling state of affairs. There are very few protests. It is rare to come across anyone who is frightened of driving, or being driven in, a motor car, or of walking about busy streets. Yet there used to be plenty of people (and still are some) who never would venture aboard ship, though the chances of being wrecked were incomparably less than nowadays of being run over. The annual casualty list on the roads in most countries—again to quote the 'New Yorker'—"makes war seem like a spring outing;" for some inscrutable reason, however, most of us are able to dismiss this unpleasant fact from our minds.—"Statesman."

Princes' Revolt

Is it surprising therefore that even the most conservative elements like the Princes should have finally risen in revolt? The Princes by their courageous action have shown that even they cannot be cajoled or bullied into bartering away their rights and sovereignty whatever, little they enjoy, at the dictation of White Hall. They have refused to become the tools of the executive and the pawns in the imperialistic chessboard. We expect the unanimity they have displayed will be maintained throughout, and that they will stand by the rest of India in demanding a real Federation, and not a farce which the present scheme represents.—"National Call".

THEY TILLED SOIL LONG BEFORE BRITISH SARKAR CAME

Govt.'s Land Revenue Policy Under Fire
—Press Headlines.

But why? What have Government done to deserve condemnation?

The British Sarkar has never interfered with the old pre-British vocation of the people. In fact it has positively helped and encouraged them to continue tilling the soil, hewing the wood and drawing the water.

* * * *

A Second Chamber constituted as it is of elderly "political fossils" contains, they say, neither thrill nor utility. Our Council of State is, however, an exception. It possesses both in one.

It provides a battle front, in a manner of speaking, where His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief indulges in verbal cannonading of a kind welcome to all. Sir Philip Chetwode roars and thunders to the contentment of his military heart, what he thinks of India and Indians.

His audience enjoy the fiery performance because it is as highly amusing as it is deeply instructive.

* * * *

We said that his cannonading was welcome to all. We are sorry to have forgotten the Treasury benches, especially the Leader of the House who, we understand, is never comfortable when the Commander-in-Chief opens his battery of eloquence. Our apologies to him.

And we are doubly grateful to His Excellency Field-Marshal Sir Philip Chetwode.

* * * *

By the way, the Governor-General must send His Excellency, complete with the Field-Marshal's baton, sword, pistol, etc., down to the Lower House during the budget debates relating to the Army. These Congress M.L.A.'s and some of the Jinnahites need to be crushed. And between Sir Philip Chetwode and Sir N. N. Sirkar the two of them will prove devastating.

* * * *

Mr. Winston Churchill describes the India Bill as a "monstrous monument of sham built by pygmies."

Fine. But a pygmy monument of sham built by monsters would be equally bad.

* * * *

Sir Md. Iqbal hopes that the Jamia Millia would "infuse the right spirit in Indian education and reconstruct the life of Muslim India." Sir Abdul Qaiyum hopes that "it will prove in the future as it has proved in the past a source of inspiration to the Muslims."

And we hope these two eminent Muslims also will take inspiration from the Jamia and learn self-reliance to the exclusion of Government-given props.

* * * *

COMMUNAL PEACE TALKS FAIL AT LAST
—"A. B. Patrika."

We congratulate our contemporary.

* * * *

The Prime Minister has addressed a letter to Mr. Lloyd George inviting him to submit estimates and calculations relating to his 'New Deal' schemes for the immediate consideration of the Cabinet.

So far it's quite all right. But what Mr. MacDonald should legitimately be afraid of is lest the Prime Minister should invite Mr. Lloyd George launch the New Deal.

There isn't much danger of that though. It's the Old Deal that will push MacDonald out.

* * * *

The Nawabshah District Local Board has rejected a resolution for presenting an address to the Honourable Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto.

What we deplore, however, is the figures of voting: 48 against the resolution and 16 for.

Incompetent and bad whipping.

* * * *

Saarbruecken, Mar. 1.

Loud speakers throughout the Saar boomed Herr Frick's announcement that the 'hour of freedom had come'.—Reuter.

A palpably false alarm.

* * * *

"ARE MEN HAPPY?" asks the title to a longish and thoughtfullish (Printer—the spelling is f-u-l .....) article.

The answer, however, is categorically and decisively in a word of one syllable.

* * * *

Teacher: "How can you prove that the earth is round?"

Pupil: "Please, sir, I never said it was round."

Let It Be Worthy Of Mahatma's Residence

SARDAR'S APPEAL TO MAKE AHMEDABAD, AN IDEAL CITY

AHMEDABAD, March 3.

Presiding over the second day centenary celebrations of the Ahmedabad Municipality, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel said that for the civic welfare of the city, they must stand on their own legs and not depend on Government aid or grant, for by introduction of a system of giving grants to Municipal bodies, the Government had crippled them. They must learn to take initiative in all civic matters.

Sardar Patel regretted the attitude of the Government in dealing with this city and said that every provincial capital or seat of the Government receives greater attention from the Government in improving the conditions of that city. He appealed to the citizens to get ready a band of young men, who could devote their energies for the welfare of the city without serving their own ends. They must not hope of getting any help from the Government.

LEARN TO SPEND FOR CITY.

The citizens of Ahmedabad, continued the Sardar, were known for amassing wealth, but they must also prove that they could as well spend their wealth for the good of the city. Appealing to the citizens to improve their habits, the Sardar asked them and the City Fathers to make joint efforts for improving the city and make it worthy of the residence of Mahatma Gandhi who had made Ahmedabad famous in the world.

Earlier, the Municipal President, Mr. Balvantrai Thakore gave a concise history of the Municipality since its inception a hundred years ago, and narrated its fight with the Government. Especially in the matter of education, he said, they would never bow down to the Government at the cost of their principle.

Gandhiji's message which was read out stated that his (Gandhiji's) dream of Ahmedabad was of an ideal city, in which there was cleanliness, and there was no distinction between the rich and the poor and where deaths and diseases were few. It was in the hands of the citizens to fulfil that dream of his.—United Press.

MAHATMA'S MESSAGE

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 3.

In a message sent to the Ahmedabad Municipality on the occasion of the celebration of its centenary Gandhiji said:—

"I cherish the dream of seeing the Ahmedabad Municipality with its latrines as clean as libraries, its streets, models of cleanliness, all its children going to school, having the lowest mortality rate and no distinction of high and low, labour and capital, and having houses for labourers fit for the Municipal President to sleep in. The realisation of this dream depends upon the citizens, and for that is required the spirit of service and sacrifice of Vallabhbhai Patel."—A. P.

Centenary Celebrations Of Ahmedabad Municipality

AHMEDABAD, March 2.

The centenary celebrations of the Ahmedabad Municipality commenced to-day with the distribution of sweets to municipal school children who gathered on the river bank.

Addressing them Mr. Balvantrai Thakor, President of the Municipality, urged them to cultivate a sense of civic responsibility. He hoped that they would achieve complete Swaraj when they grew up.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is arriving here to-night to take part in the centenary celebrations, which will continue over three days.—A.P.

SILVER JUBILEE MEDALS

NEW DELHI (By Mail.)

A communique issued by the Home Department says:

"In connection with the celebration of His Majesty the King Emperor's Silver Jubilee, which will be held in May next, it has been decided to issue a commemorative medal for sale to the public. The medal will show on the obverse the Crowned Effigies of Their Majesties, with the inscription MCMX-MCMXXXV in Roman letters. The reverse will show a view of Windsor Castle the principal residence of the Royal House of Windsor.

The medal will be issued in two sizes. The large medal will have a diameter of 2-1/4" and will be struck in standard silver. It will be available to the public in a leather case at the price of Rs. 15 per medal. The smaller medal will have a diameter of 1-1/4" and will be struck in fine silver. It will be available to the public in a cardboard case at the price of Rs. 1-12 per medal. The prices include packing but exclude postage charges. Orders, both from individual purchasers and from the trade should be addressed to the Master of the Mint, Calcutta, who will supply the medals direct to the purchasers by V. P. post so as to reach them from the 15th April onwards. Trade discount will be allowed on wholesale orders, details of which may be ascertained from the Master of the Mint, Calcutta. In order to enable the Calcutta Mint to comply with the demand, it is essential that orders for the medals should be placed as early as possible."—A. P.

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LOVE COSTS HIM HIS CROWN!

Ex-King Alfonso's Son Signs Marriage Contract With Commoner

(Special Cable).

ROME, March 2.

The marriage contract of Don Jaime the second son of ex-King Alfonso and Mille Emanuele de Campierre was signed in the presence of the ex-King and other members of the two families.

The contract includes a clause in which Jaime repeats his renunciation of the Spanish throne on marrying a commoner.

The wedding will take place on March 4.

FUTILE SEARCH FOR LADY YOUNG

(Special Cable).

LUSAKA, March 2.

Increased anxiety felt for the safety of Lady Young when the second day's search proved fruitless.

In addition to the four aeroplanes already participating in the search, the South African Government sent five aeroplanes from Pretoria.

JUBILEE PICTORIAL POSTAGE STAMPS

Sale Will Commence On May 6 In All Post Offices

NEW DELHI, March 1

A press communique issued by the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department states as announced by His Excellency the Viceroy in his address to the Legislative Assembly on the 24th January, 1935 a special series of pictorial postage stamps will be issued in India in commemoration of the 25th anniversary of His Majesty the King George's accession to the throne. The stamps will be of the following denominations.—

½ anna, ¾ anna, 1 anna, 3½ annas, 8 annas, and 1 rupee.

The sale of these stamps will commence in all the post offices in India and Burma on and from the 5th May 1935 and will continue till the stock, which will be printed for the normal consumption of three months only, is exhausted. The sale of the corresponding denominations of the ordinary postage stamps now current will be suspended during the period. The Jubilee stamps will be available for use on all postage articles and also on telegrams, but not for revenue purposes. No service commemorative stamps will be issued.—United Press.

Wall Street Watches Pound

Possibility Of Further Cut In Gold Value Of Dollar

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

NEW YORK, March 2.

Wall Street is watching the decline of pound intently and the hope is expressed that the vicious competitive currency depreciation is not going to be resumed.

Many foreign exchange experts believe, if the pound declines far enouch, it will force the devaluation of the European gold "bloc" currencies and might prompt a further cut in the gold value of dollar.

Wall Street dealers believe that British equalisation Fund is not operating to-day to support sterling and it is even suggested in some quarters that pound may be permitted to decline as an experiment to see what would be the reactions of the United States and European gold "bloc" countries to such a situation.

SOMERS PREPARING NEW BILL

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

WASHINGTON, March 2.

Congressional silver advocates gained the significant opening wedge in the annual inflation drive despite the insistence of administration sources that no new monetary legislation will be enacted this session. Mr. Somers, Chairman of the Coinage Committee, disclosed, he is preparing a bill to forbid the exportation of gold and silver, intended to start hearings of the measure promptly adding he is dissatisfied with the results of the devalution of gold dollar and the silver purchase plan which did not come up to the expectations.

Mr. Somers said, while not entirely in favour of declaring a gold and silver export embargo, his bill would enable the committee to investigate the entire monetary field and decide whether additional laws should be enacted.

Silver advocates of the House are not enthusiastic about the embargo idea but welcomed the calling of hearings.

ROOSEVELT'S EXPERIMENTS

GENEVA, March 3.

The outcome of the United States new deal more than any other single factor is likely to decide for the future how far national control of economic conditions could be reconciled with the international economic relationships, states a report issued by the International Labour Office, after 15 months study of Mr. Roosevelt's Experiment.

It adds, it is essential that there should be a complete and sustained revival of business in the United States, if the movement towards world recovery is to continue.—Reuter's Special.

RINTELEN'S PLEA OF NOT GUILTY

Trial Before Military Court For Alleged Treason

(Special Cable).

VIENNA, March 2.

Plea of not guilty of treason was made by Doctor Anton Rintelen ex-Cabinet Minister, central figure in the attempted Nazi revolution on July 25 last year in which Dr. Dollfuss was murdered.

Dr. Rintelen is being tried before the military court. Public prosecutor Doctor Tuppy demanded life imprisonment for Dr. Rintelen who with illhealth as being watched by three doctors. The main grounds of charges are that Dr. Rintelen is alleged to have confessed to have received on July 25, a Nazi courier who told him to proceed to the Chancellery and that in all the earlier trials the Nazi accused named Dr. Rintelen as the man who would hand over power to Nazis.

KILLED BY BANDITS?

(Special Cable).

SHANGHAI, March 3.

S. C. Frencham, Australian Missionary has been killed while in the hands of bandits according to the information received at Fenghusien, West Shensi.

Frencham and his wife were kidnapped a few days ago from the China Inland Mission station southeast Shensi.

No news of the fate of his wife has yet been received.

IN THE LAW COURTS

That Doubtful Bye-Law Again

(By N. H. P.)

Frank Herbert Boddington, Barrister-at-Law, of Lacombe Street, Dorset Square, W., pleaded not guilty at the Marylebone Police Court to a summons for failing to pay an omnibus conductor the fare for his journey on 28th November, contrary to Regulation 11 (b) (i) of the Public Service Vehicles Regulations of March, 1933, made under section 84 of the Road Traffic Act, 1930.

The Magistrate (Mr. Ivan Snell) asked if the case raised the same question as that decided by Sir Rollo Graham-Campbell at Bow Street Police Court. (which was noticed in this column on Feb. 2, last.)

Mr. V. Hyde Hartley, solicitor, for the London Passenger Transport Board, said that it was a somewhat similar case, but there were differences. The present summons was under the Road Traffic Act, and the other was under the old Tramways Act.

A ticket inspector said he followed the defendant when he boarded a 53 omnibus at Baker Street and travelled to Oxford Circus. "The conductor came round several times and shouted: "All fares, please." The defendant was reading a book and did not pay the fare. He was stopped as he alighted, and, at first, he protested that he had paid his fare, then he said: "I believe I have paid my fare.."

The defendant said he never refused to pay his fare. He was never asked. When he was stopped in the Street he thought he had paid, but thinking that perhaps the collector was correct he said he was under the impression that he had paid.

He added, in answer to the magistrate, that he had no recollection of not paying his fare until he was directly asked for it on two previous occasions. There was no intent to avoid payment; it was just inadvertence.

The magistrate ordered him to pay a fine of 20s. and 40s. costs.

(Regulation in point runs: "Every passenger on a stage or express carriage shall, unless he is the holder of a ticket in respect of that journey, immediately upon demand, or, if no demand has been made, before leaving the vehicle, declare the journey he intends to take or has taken and pay the conductor the fare for the whole of such journey and accept the ticket provided therefor.")

Public Service Vehicles-Regulation

At the Mansion House Justice Room, on the 18th January, the Lord Mayor concluded the hearing of a summons taken out by Superintendent Percy Landon Smith on behalf of the London Passenger Transport Board against Miss Ada Allen, of Fulham Road, S. W. The defendant was charged with having, on 28th November, 1934, before leaving an omnibus on which she was a passenger, neglected to declare the journey she had taken, pay the fare for such journey,and accept a ticket.

The facts, which were not in dispute, were that the defendant, who entered an omnibus at Chelsea Station and took a 4d. ticket entitling her to travel to Charing Cross, "over-rode" the journey to Chancery Lane and did not pay the excess fare. The defendant, when she was stopped by an omnibus inspector and asked why she had not paid the extra penny replied: "I did not know my fare was 5d."

The proceedings were taken under the Public Service Vehicle Regulations dated 17th March, 1933 made under section 84 of the Road Traffic Act, 1930; and the Lord Mayor, when the case was first before him on 11th January, raised the question whether the particular regulation was "intra vires" of the powers conferred upon the Minister of Transport

The case was argued on behalf of the Board by Mr. E. F. M. Maxwell, and Mr Landau, solicitor appered for the defendant.

Mr. Maxwell said that under the regulation they were now discussing, an omnibus passenger was required to declare to the conductor the journey he intended to take, to pay his fare, and accept a ticket. It did not say that such passenger was only to pay his fare if requested to. That regulation having been laid on the table of both Houses of Parliament, it would be a very strong thing to say that it was invalid because it was "ultra vires" of the powers of the Minister.

It would be the greatest mistake, continued counsel, to confuse this regulation with the rules covering railway travelling. The railway passenger was taken charge of, so to speak, by a whole body of officials. He had to take a ticket upon which his destination was printed: at every stage he was liable to be checked, and if he were doing a wrong thing he would be told of it. But an omnibus conductor collected fares on the assumption that the passengers were going to assist him. The passenger's duty was to tell the conductor where he wanted to go to and to pay his fare accordingly. It was no excuse for him to say after he had left the vehicle that he forgot his fare, any more than it would be for anybody to procure anything at a shop and say he forgot to pay.

Mr. Wallace Thoday (clerk to the Lord Mayor.)—No excuse, but would he be criminally liable?

Mr. Maxwell observed that his case was that the omnibus passenger would be criminally liable. It would not be possible for the omnibus fares to be as low as they were if the Board has to increase their staff in order to check each passenger.

The Lord Mayor—What about the vigilance of the conductor?

Mr. Maxwell—I agree that he has his duty to do, but I still say that there is a duty on the passenger—and surely not an unreasonable one—to assist the conductor. An ordinary omnibus holds fifty-six people, divided between two storeys, and I submit that it would be altogether wrong to say that a passenger, because the conductor had missed him, had the right to travel without payment. On these grounds I ask you to hold that the regulation of the Minister is reasonable and necessary in the public interest.

Mr. Landau said the touchstone of this matter was not the regulations made by the Minister, but the Statute. An attempt was being made to bring criminal responsibility upon persons who were admittedly not guilty of an intent to commit any offence. The same penalty was sought to be placed upon passengers for inadvertence as for deliberate fraud and that, he suggested, was contrary to law.

Th Lord Mayor said he understood that there was an appeal to the Divisional Court pending in reference to a decision of the Chief Magistrate at Bow Street He would, therefore, adjourn the present summons "sine die", pending the decision in the appeal case.

J. N. PETIT INSTITUTE

Managing Committee's Appeal

The Managing Committee of the J. N. Petit Institute (Library), in the course of an appeal for continuation of Support, to the members of the Institute, writes:—

Our presence, in a body, on the Managing Committee has enabled us to initiate and put through a large number of matters about which the general body of members and their representatives on the Committee have been clamouring for a number of years. We may mention here a few of the items:

The most important of them is the revision of the Rules and Regulations of the Institute. That subject is now in our hands and it has been agreed that they should be put before Mr. V. F. Taraporewala in case there is any difference of opinion as to any alternations or addition to be proposed by us.

Again, a Sub-Committee has been appointed, consisting of the four trustees and four from amongst ourselves, the elected members, to consider the question of the extention and alteration of the Institute premises. This is an important matter; it requires long and careful consideration.

Then, again, the question of providing adequate toilet facilities for Lady-members, and that of making adequate facilities at the-hat and-umbrella stands (where there is a great congestion, particularly during the monsoon months), have also been mooted by us, and both the matters have been referred to Sub-Committees.

You will thus see that the suggestion made by us last year inviting the co-operation of the General Body of members in returning to the Managing Committee the six of us, who were standing on one ticket and had agreed to work as a body, has justified itself.

We, therefore, once more request you—particularly in view of the number of important matters initiated by us but which are still pending—to give us your solid support, and to return all the sex support, and to return all the six of us once again to the Managing Committee this year. We propose to work (as during the last year) as one body, representing the best interests of the general body of members, and pledged to redress all their legitimate grievances.

LICENSING OF GINS AND PRESSES

E. I. C. A. Oppose Inspection Of Factories By Govt. Subordinate Staff

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, President, East India Cotton Association, in the course of a letter addressed to Mr. C. W. A. Turner, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political and Reforms Department, says:—

"The question of licensing of Gins and Presses with a view to stop malpractices in marketing of cotton, including the malpractice of mixing, has been before the Indian Central Cotton Committee since 1924. In August 1933, the Indian Central Cotton Committee passed another resolution which my Board understand was not unanimously passed. In 1934, the malpractice of watering of cotton appeared to the trade to assume such a dangerous proportion that the leading cotton merchants and export houses sent petitions to the Indian Central Cotton Commitee and also to my Board requesting them to approach the Government of India with a view to have deliberate and excessive watering of cotton stopped.

Broadly speaking, the various abuses can be divided as (a) mixing of different varieties of cotton, (b) false-packing, (c) watering and (d) adulteration.

CONSULT BUYERS ABROAD

The solution of the evils in India also has to run concurrent with the measures which may be devised abroad to send to India orders for either stapled or short stapled cotton separately There is mixing of staples because there is a continuous demand for it. If the demand from abroad continues, my Board wonder whether it would be fair for Government to impose on the trade here a measure which will prevent their meeting the demand for India's surplus cotton. Buyers abroad may be asked whether they would be prepared to take pure staple cotton separately and short staple cotton separately, to the same extent.

NO HARASSMENT PLEASE

If the legislation in view involves inspection of factories by subordinate staff of Government with a view to check the abuses under reference, my Board are definitely opposed to such a measure. My Board have only to refer to the Bombay Cotton Frauds Act and the history attached to its operations, and bearing these in mind, they would not be prepared on any account to expose the Cotton Trade to the harassment which was the result of that legislation. I need hardly dwell further on this point of history that followed that legislation will speak for itsef. If, therefore, Government have in mind any other method to enforce a system of licensing of ginning and pressing factories other than through the machinery of a subordinate inspecting staff, my Board have an open mind in the matter and they would like to be informed of the same before they express their concurrence in the measure as proposed by Government.

My Board do not wish to oppose any suggestion for improvement in the marketing of cotton. But it should not involve the remedy being worse than the disease itself. They are prepared to assist Government to the best of their ability provided they are convinced that the conditions in the trade will not be made precarious as in the years 1873-1878, under the Bombay Cotton Frauds Act. My Board venture to think that Government themselves cannot conceive of putting the trade to such a risk.

CHINA'S SILVER PROBLEM

Is International Financial Possible?

LONDON, March 2.

The possibility of international financial aid to China is being discussed in view of her currency difficulties largely resulting from the silver problem.

The British Ambassador at Washington yesterday saw the Under-Secretary of State, Phillips and learnt in London that discussions are proceeding between the Governments of Britain, United States, Japan and France.

Some proposals have been outlined at Shanghai between the Chinese and foreign bankers but doubt is felt in British quarters whether the schemes hitherto submitted are workable.

Britain's view is that financial assistance should be broadest possible on the international basis.

It is understood no definite proposals have hitherto been considered, and there is no question of representations to the United States regarding her silver policy. —Reuter's Special.

KATHIAWAR VILLAGES IN GRIP OF FAMINE

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, March 2.

Mr. Chhaganlal Joshi, Secretary, A. I. H. S. S. for Kathiawar and Cutch has issued a lengthy statement giving a graphic and painful tale of woes and sufferings, he had witnessed during his recent tour in Amreli, Chalala and Lillya Mahals.

Since all the villages in these mahals are in the grip of famine it is inconceivable how the agriculturists, Harijans and even Zemindars will overcome the fury of starvation Famine-stricken people come from a distance of more than 4 miles daily to get a meagre wage of 7 pice per day at Saladi.

He has issued a general appeal to the public to contribute their mite to rescue these starving masses from jaws of death.

Rural Workers' Conference

(From A Correspondent)

The eighth Quarterly Gathering of the rural workers will be held on March 16 and 17 at Vadgaon Kd. (Taluka Haveli) on the Poona Khadak-Vasla Road. Those who intend to attend should communicate the Secretary, Rural Reconstruction Association, 282, Sadashiv Peth, Poona City.

YOUR CONSULTANT

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BOMBAY—CALCUTTA—RANGOON

Reservation Of Coastal Traffic To Indian Vessels

LET INDIA FOLLOW EXAMPLE OF AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I find from reading the "Chronicle" that discussions on the above subject are going on in the Assembly and a Bill is introduced by Dr. Zia-ud-Din Ahmed to reserve the Indian coastal traffic to Indian vessels.

It might interest your readers to know that I have just returned to India via New Zealand and Australia. In Australia all the coastal trade is by law reserved to vessels owned by Australian Companies and all other vessels, 'including British', are debarred from carrying passengers or freight from port to port within Australia. I believe the same law holds in New Zealand. These countries are within the Empire and still the reservation of coastal traffic by them and protection of their own industries is considered quite natural and legal. These Governments, when they found it necessary to protect their own enterprises did so by an Act of their own Parliament and not by negotiating with their foreign rivals.

It is time for India to have enough "gumption" and do what is right and necessary to protect her own industries.—Yours, etc.,

A.D. SAGAYAM.

Khandala,

Unwanted Liquor Shop

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The proposed opening of a country liquor shop at "Dr. Viegas Street" has, it is understood, created a great stir in the locality. The licensee, is making vigorous efforts in locating his shop in the proposed premises while the residents of the lane and the surrounding localities strongly object to this move owing to the existence of "Shree Shankar Mandir" and the Municipal recreation ground in the close vicinity of the proposed shop. The owner of the Mandir has made an emphatic protest to the Collector against this proposal and many more protests are likely to follow. Even holding of a protest meeting is being contemplated.—Yours, etc.,

C. V. NARAYAN.

Motor Prosecutions

To The Editor of 'The Chronicle."

Sir,—While we know from recent correspondence in the Press how a European sergeant, without lawful or legal material, decided to let go an accident-making motor driver when a girl was disabled for life, here is a case in which another European sergeant was prosecuting a respectable and responsible citizen of Bombay for "driving his car in contravention of the Police order" after the Police had ascertained that it was not he, but his chauffeur, who was driving the car on the occasion.

The facts of the case disclose how lightly and harassingly these prosecutions are launched by the Police, though we are told there is a special Police Officer who sifts and sanctions these prosecutions.

Mr. Vishwanath Vaidya, a barrister of the standing of over a generation, was prosecuted when his chauffeur entered his car in the Forbes Stret from its Western end. There was no board or any other indication at the lane that entry from that end was prohibited.

When the car emerged from the street at the Eastern end a Police constable posted there informed the chauffeur that he had entered the forbidden lane. It is surprising why the Police constable was not stationed at the Western end if he was meant for a warning.

A week after the incident the Police wrote to Mr. Vaidya and ascertained that his chauffeur had driven the car.

Over a month thereafter Mr. Vaidya, and not his chauffeur, was charged and the case came for hearing at about the end of February this year.

A European sergeant got up to lead the prosecution when the Honorary Magistrates asked if Mr. Vaidya himself was driving the car and the sergeant had to admit that he was not. Then why is Mr. Vaidya summoned"? asked the Magistrates and the sergeant sat down without an answer.

Mr. Vaidya was discharged with an arppropriate remark from the Bench against the prosecution but that is small compensation to Mr. Vaidya for the worry and waste of time this frivolous proceedings involved for nearly four months.

On that occasion there were about 30 or 40 cases disposed of within an hour and a half—mostly against motor-drivers—in—which in order to avoid paying higher fines and waste time and pleaders' fees, many pleaded guilty and paid fines from Rs. 2 to Rs. 5.

In almost all such cases the charge is "disobeying a police signal" or "driving with defective lights" or "obstructing the traffic" and as a rule they are convicted on the uncorroborated evidence of the Police.

The unfortunate driver hardly knows, much less can he produce evidence in defence, when his number is noted by the police very often without his knowing it, and months after he is placed before the Court.

In some countries in Europe there is a rule that when the police notes the number of a car for prosecution the driver is informed on the spot as to what the complaint against him is and the case must be tried within a limited time from the date of the incident.

Cannot the trying Magistrate call upon the police—particularly in traffic obstruction cases—to produce independent—witnesses against the accused as in such cases it is easy to find such witnesses?

The present Police chief, who is a lawyer, I am sure, will appreciate the harassment and annovance to the motoring public in this way.—Yours etc.,

"PERSECUTED MOTORIST."

Bombay, March. 2.

Reckless Motor Driving

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It has been conclusively proved, despite the obstinacy of some of the champions of the reckless motor driving, to refuse to see things in their true light, that motor driving in the city and suburbs has become a growing menace both to the pedestrians and the motorists.

The W.I.A.A. has sprung into existence with a view to safeguard the interests of the motorists and the pedestrians cannot have any claim over that institution. Whatever it does for them can only be regarded as a gesture of goodwill and humanity. It, however, cannot be expected to hold even the scales of justice between the motorists and pedestrians.

The necessity, therefore, of an institution to safeguard the rights and privileges of the pedestrians is very keenly felt and unless the pedestrians have an organisation of their own, all protests in the press against the dangerous antics of the motorists will be futile.

With enthusiastic workers and a fee of anna one per month, the membership should swell to some thousands and the object of ensuring the safety of the pedestrians may not be so difficult to achieve as it at first appears to be

By the bye in view of the belief held in some quarters that there is no speed limit for the city, it may be recalled that a decade or so ago some Police Inspectors were posted along the Queen's Road half or a mile apart with instructions to note in their diaries the time and number of the cars proceeding from one point and the time and number on reaching the other point. Thus they were enabled to successfully prosecute the offending motorists that exceeded the speed limit, which would have been an impossibility had there been no speed limit.—Yours etc.

S. V. JAYAKAR.

Department Of Chemical Technology

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The University of Bombay has recently started the Department of Chemical Technology. Two courses are instituted viz. Textile chemistry and Chemical Engineering. It is the general supposition that, the department is working with all the vigour and, the first batch will come out to take up responsible jobs in a year more. But it is surprising that facts go to prove the contrary.

The syllabus, it appears, is copied out though not verbatim, from the prospectus of a well-known technical college in England, without considering its applicability to Indian conditions. From August 1934 to December 1934 students were only asked to attend lectures, as no provision was made for laboratory work or workshop. In the beginning of this year, Technical Chemistry, Fuel and Dyeing laboratories were started. The Instructor guides the students to analyze acids and alkalis, which is expected of interscience students. So much for the Technical chemistry laboratory. The same can be said with some reservation about the other laboratories. Only in January 1935 all the vacancies on the staff were filled.

The future technologists are expected to have mastery over engineering, drawing and design. But no provision is made as yet to impart training in this important subject.

It was declared in a recent Senate-meeting that University had sanctioned Rs. 20,000 for the library. But it is a pity that the University could not get the books in six months for which they are prepared to spend Rs. 20,000. Then, again, the students cannot get access to the books on the subjects which are being taught in the class for they are issued by the professors to prepare the lectures. The professors lecture and the students take down whatever they dictate. This spoon-feeding is responsible for cramming, instead of, thoughtful and intelligent reading and independent judgment. The professor is expected to guide the students and not to feed them.

It sounds as if the university started the course as business proposition, because the fees charged per student per year amount to Rs. 250 though the course is a post-graduate one.

The staff is mostly composed of men who have only academical training. Let the university learn the lesson that an M.Sc. or Ph.D. degree is not a qualification for the appointment of an instructor, but a brilliant career and experience in industry are deciding factors. Such teachers alone can inspire confidence in young and enthusiastic hearts.

Can we not hold the university responsible for the waste of valuable time, energy and money of the promising youths? Will the members of the Senate guard the interests of the students and enquire into the facts?—Yours, etc.,

DISGUSTED GUARDIAN.

Caste-Dinner Bill

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir—The Baroda Government has proposed to enact a law restricting caste-dinners, wherein it is provided that one should not invite relations or caste-people, in more than the prescribed number which is limited to one hundred only and a breach of the provision entails a fine upto one thousand rupees or three months' simple imprisonment. Curiously enough the Baroda Government proposes to enact a law, the like of which, is nowhere to be found. At present the proposed law is published in the form of a Bill inviting suggestions, for or against from the public. The local papers commanding a sufficiently large circulation, in this State, have pronounced their opinions, with recommendations for certain modifications, but all the same, they see the propriety of accepting the principle of this law, in some way or the other. However, one fails to see the reason why the other side of the advisibility of having such a law in existence is not touched upon by them when they pronounced such one-sided view, nor have they expressed their opinions regarding the hardships that would entail on the Government and the people if such a law were enforced. One can easily imagine that measures adoptable to enforce the law of its kind are calculated to bring in their train other equally serious abuses.

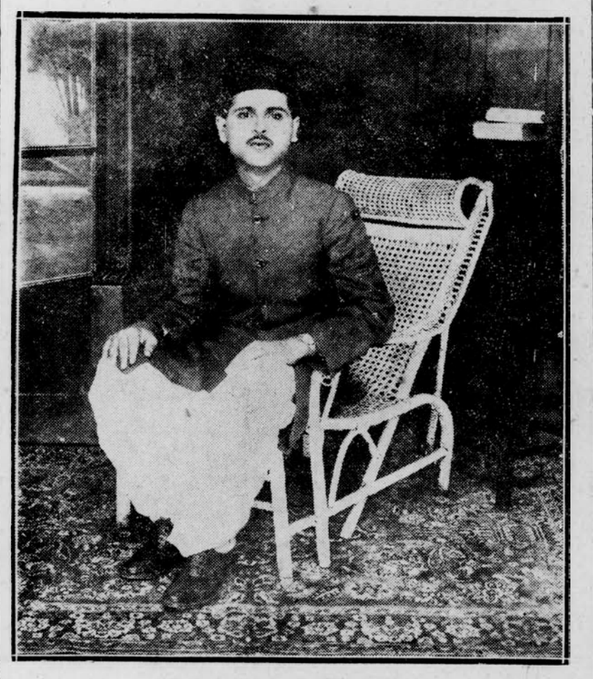
Guzarat is sufficiently known for such caste-dinners which, at times, involve enormous expenses, on festive occasions, to the host. At the same time, on all such occasions the customs of the mutual payment of "Chandlas" is prevalent along with the existence of all such caste-dinners on this side of the country. The question of feeding caste members and other friends or sympathisers on ceremonies like marriage, death, etc., is practically all pervading in India, and is more or less a matter of sentiment. That there exists moral duty of inviting our fellowmen and friends on all ceremonial occasions, ensuring thereby a feeling of mutual and responsive co-operation is an undeniable fact. To discharge the moral obligations to the society and other relations one has to incur as much expen-

(Continued on page 11.)

LUCKY NUMBERS SCHEME

Calcutta Merchant Gets Rs. 100

In connection with the Lucky Numbers scheme, of the "Bombay Samachar" Weekly Edition, similar to one that is published in the Sunday Edition of "Bombay Chronicle," Mr. Keshavji Shamjee Thakkar, merchant of Calcutta, has been fortunate enough to get Rs. 100 for No. 151545 published in the "Bombay Samachar" Weekly of 20th January, 1935 Mr. Keshavji is the manager of the Cutchi and Company, Calcutta, Cap Manufacturers.



MR. KESHAVJI SHAMJEE.

NO DEMOCRACY WITH "AWARD"

Dr. Mukherjee's Solution .... For Punjab ....

LAHORE, March 3.

Democratic Government of India was an impossibility, so long as it was based on the Communal Award, declared Dr. Radhakumud Mukherjee addressing a public meeting at the D. A. V. College this evening, with Raja Narendranath as president.

Dr. Mukherjee dealt with the question from the angle of general principles of nationalism and democracy and said that some of the foremost parliamentarians, including Mr. MacDonald himself, had condemned separate electorates, but the Prime Minister had violated his own principles

Dr. Mukherjee suggested that the Punjab problem could be solved by redistributing the province into western, central and eastern zones each of them predominated by one of the three communities. As regards Bengal, the speaker said that Hindus were ready to submit to the majority community for the sake of the growth of democracy.—A.P.

A. I. Award Conference To Meet At Delhi On March 20

NEW DELHI, (By Mail).

An All-India Communal Award Conference will be held in Delhi on 20th March under the presidentship of Colonel Sir Abdul Qayum, Minister, North Western Frontier Province.

An influential Reception Committee has been formed with Khan Sahib Haji Hafiz Mohammad Siddiq Multani, as Chairman, and Khan Sahib Haji Rashid Ahmed, Secretary and Shaikh Imam Ellahi Allamala as Treasurar.—A. P.

MARTIAL LAW IN SALONIKA

(Continued from Page 1)

the Evelpides Military College last evening held up the Commandant at the point of the revolver and were in the middle trying to persuade the cadets to revolt when the Government troops charged the college and cleared out the rebels. A similar descent was made on the Perama Arsenal by 25 active and reserve officers under Admiral Demestichas who arrived there last evening in motor-cars.

LURED FROM THEIR POSTS.

A launch was sent over from cruiser "Averoff" by the accomplices and the loyal officers aboard were lured from their posts by false statements. Rebels boarded the "Averoff" and the officers who resisted were put in Irons. The mutineers rapidly gained the command of light cruiser, "Helle," three destroyers and three submarines. Government artillery rushed to Perama and at 01/00 hours batteries were brought to bear on the rebel ships but their fire was ineffective owing to the distance. Cruisers' guns however found in the town considerably damaging Perama's houses. Rebel warships steamed for Crete at 05/00 hours laving the submarines and two destroyers after putting their engines and guns out of action. Planes of the Greek air force went in pursuit, concentrated on "Averoff" as the centre of resistance, registering hits which damaged despite the armoured decking. "Averoff" retaliated with anti-aircraft guns, slightly damaging two aircraft.—Reuter.

Hyderabad Letter

HARIJAN SEVAK ... SANGH RESIGNATIONS

Amended Constitution And Its Sequel

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD (Dn.), March 1

At a meeting of the Hyderabad Harijan Sevak Sangh held lately, the question of Mr. Narayan Reddy, President, and Miss Padmaja Naidu, Vice-President's sudden resignations from the Sangh was discussed at great length in camera.

It is learnt that under the newly amended constitution of the All-India Harijan Sevak Sangh increased responsibilities lie on the President and Vice-President and as Mr. Reddy and Miss Naidu have to attend to other work they have intimated their inability to continue in office.

It is understood that Mr. S. Prathay Reddy will be elected President of the Sangh.

FAMINE IN RAICHUR

I understand that Mr. Rusthumgang, acting Revenue Secretary, Mr. A. F. Bharucha, Excise Commissioner and Mr. Mirza Nasrulla Khan, Accountant General, are touring in the famine-stricken areas of Raichur.

POSTAL PEON ARRESTED

A postal peon of Kanad has been arrested by the police for alleged misappropriation of several money orders amounting to Rs. 200. During their preliminary investigations, the police found certain M.O. receipts to the extent of Rs. 50. Further investigation is proceeding.

Dr. Tewari's Donation For Students' Boarding House

JUBBULPORE, March 3.

In order to promote education among the youths of his community, Rai Bahadur Dr. Pundit Saryu Prasad Tewari, State Physician Indore State, has donated Rs. 25,000 towards building a boarding house for the students of the Saryu Parin Brahmin community, at Satna.

The Building of the hostel has been completed, and will be inaugurated by His Highness the Maharaja of Rewa, on or about April 2 when the All-India Saryu Parin Brahmin Mahasabha meets at Satna.—United Press.

LATINISING N. AFRICA

Protest Against French Policy

Mr. Khalid Sheldrake writes:—

Events to-day show clearly how French statesmen have departed from the policy of the great Emperor Napoleon. He encouraged the Muslims and told his officers and soldiers to embrace Islam. We know that General Menou and many others did so, and the French nation was looked upon as a friend of the Muslim peoples. To-day, however, the picture is quite different. A desperate attempt is being made by France to make the southern shore of the Mediterranean Sea as Latin as the northern. It may interest my Muslim brethren to know that in all Schools in French territory in North Africa the French language has been substituted for Arabic, which is no longer taught. The language of the people of Algeria etc. is Arabic, and nothing but Arabic, but, alas, their own tongue is to be replaced by French. In the Courts French has also become the tongue, and Arabic pushed into the background. Let us also examine one of the latest educational budgets. Three million francs have been allotted to "native" schools, and twelve millions to French and Catholic Shools. I have written of the pitiable condition of the Berbers, a race that has given Khalifs to Islam under Moorish dominion. These people, sincere Muslims all, are not alowed to send their children to Muslims Schools, cannot dress as Moors or Arabs but must send their children for Catholic teaching under Jesuit priests. They are told that they are racially "Neo-Europeans" or "Celto-Iberians," of "European stock." That great defender of Islamic liberty —the Emir Chekib Arslan has, from Geneva issued protest after protest against this policy, which is intended to denationalize the Muslims of North Africa.

In Syria also this policy is being pursued but not quite so openly. We all remember the two terrible bombardments of Damascus by French cannon, and the thousands of lives lost. We are not surprised to learn that the French High Commissioner has now forced the Syrian National Assemly to stop.

NATIONAL SONG AND FLAG

(Continued from page 8).

there was nothing objectionable in the song itself. He said that it had acquired an "undesirable political significance" because some revolutionaries were taking "ideas" from the novel in which the song appears. Logic seems to have completely forsaken the Honourable Member here! If the novel is responsible for giving "ideas" to revolutionaries, it is the novel that is to be blamed—I do not think it is yet banned—and not a simple song in praise of this great land. The song contains nothing more than that. A National Song always assumes that character not by an executive order nor at the sweet will of Home Members. The present song and the cry of "Vande Mataram" have their own history. Boys of tender age are said to have been flogged for repeating it in those days of 1905-06. It is this and such other things that made the song popular and national.

Symbol of Freedom.

The same is the story regarding the National Flag. "What is in a name, a rose would smell as sweet if called by any other name" is as true of the song as of the flag. Any rag with any colours would rise to the dignity of a national flag if only it were sanctified with the sufferings of the people whose aspirations it embodies. The Tri-colour with the Charkha was a tame affair so long as the Nagpur Flag struggle did not give it an All-India importance. The sufferings of thousands then and latterly the struggle that was put forth by Satyagrahis in the cause of the flag during the Civil Disobedience movements of 1930 and 1932 gave it a place in the hearts of the people.

It is very amusing to note that the Home Member should interpret the use of the National Flag as a mark of Congress victory! The Congress itself does not put forth such a pretentious claim. But certainly it is symbolic of its growing aspirations—aspirations for a Government of the people, by the people, and for the people, aspirations for which even the Government have no theoretical objections.

To-day both the Song and the Flag have a secure place in the hearts of the people and there are sufficient reasons for it. If the Home Member wants the Government servants to act in a particular manner regarding these two things they may well obey him. But others need not be disconcerted. The very fact of criticism by the Home Member should be an additional reason why we should be loyal to both the Song and the Flag.

Baroda Letter

MACHINE THAT KILLS PEST BY MILLIONS

Discoverer Of "Entoray" Gives Demonstrations

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, Mar. 1.

M. Vitati Menasche, a Frenchman, discoveror of the "Entoray," which exterminates disease-bearing pests by millions, has arrived here a couple of days ago and demonstrated his discovery before the State officials. At a demonstration before the State officials, the insects caught in the machine were millions of which nearly 80.1 were Anophlene and 20.1 Qulex. It was also seen that mosquitoes were gauged of human blood.

Mom. Menasche is touring on research work. His machine catches stable flies, locusts, lepidopter, dung-fly, coleopetra, etc., etc. The tube is ultraviolet to attract insects. The ultraviolet ray attracts them to the tube whence they are drawn by a fan in the base of the apparatus into a metal fabric trap. Various waves appear to attract different types of insects and have a range of several miles. The machine works with electricity. The malaria mosquitoes are trapped in the Entoray. This machine is a greatest aid in malaria prevention.

TO COMBAT MALARIA.

"Entoray" is useful in many ways. The eminent Professor Saigey of Paris has spoken very highly of M. Menasche's discovery and once he stated to his colleague Dr. A. F. De Seabra of Portugal that "with these experiences I must confess that there is now a real possibility to combat malaria and the results will certainly be more important and richer of results than anything that has been done up to the present." Mon. Menasche is giving a number of demonstrations in Baroda.

Plague continues in Petlad and Bhadran talukas. Smallpox is visible in a large degree at Patan. Baroda city records 70 deaths for week ending 23rd February, of which 11 are of Smallpox and 1 of measles.

282 DEATHS IN JANUARY.

Health Statistics of Baroda city for the month of January 1935 show 282 deaths and 367 births, with a percentage of 33.4 and 43.5 per mille respectively. In all 6 cases of Small-pox were reported, during the month. The Plague Officer of Bhadran Taluka notifies Bhadran area and has issued instructions to people to take preventive and protective measures to check the epidemic. The plague officer of Petlad Taluka has notified two more villages Kavitha and Vishrampura as affected by the epidemic and issued instructions accordingly. Plague continues in Petlad Taluka since last 6 months.

SIRDAR SEWA SINGH'S DEATH

Bombay Demands Enquiry

A meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held on Saturday at the Chowpatty sands when a resolution to demand an open and impartial enquiry into Sirdar Sewas Singh's death was passed Miss Maniben Kara presided. The president narrated the history of the tragic death of Sirdar Sewa Singh, and said that in the interest of justice and fairplay the Government should meet with the demand of enquiry.

Mr. Yusuf Meharally moved the following resolution and was pased: "This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay demands, from the Government of India an open and impartial enquiry into the death of Sirdar Sewasingh Thikriwalla, President of the Punjab States Peoples' Conference who was on hungerstrike for a considerable period in Patiala Jail.

All the speakers laid stress on the present system of jail administration in States and British India and wanted it to be radically changed.

Dhrangadra Deportees

(From Our Correspondent)

WADHWAN, March 1.

Mr. Dalpatram, Secretary. Dhrangadhra Prajamandal and a deportee, recently saw his Highness and discussed the possibility of establishing harmonious relations with those who have kept away from the State. On return he saw Mr. Mohanlal Pitamber and others with a proposal from His Highness. The latter resented such an authorized gesture on the part of their Secretary. In order to define their position clearly they are hastening to convene a meeting of their Mandal at Ahmedabad in the second week of this month.

STUDENTS' WORLD CONGRESS

(Continued from page 8.)

the dockers' strike in San Francisco, etc.

German Youths Deceived

One of the most tense moments in the Congress was when the report on Germany was delivered by a German Student, a member of the Nazi student body, who had undertaken the journey to Brussels with the utmost difficulty. This student, through his experience in Hitler's Germany, has become a convinced and active anti-Fascist. As regards the students he said, "Hitler has done nothing for the students. The situation is such that at the present time out of 40,000 matriculated students only 9,000 are admitted to the High Schools. The others remain on the streets. And even those students who leave the High Schools with diplomas find themselves faced with the most terrible poverty. The expulsion of the Jews has not helped. Further, the position of the students themselves has not improved. Increase of fees; only a few of the Hitler youth leaders have received advantageous positions and facilitics—corrupted officials, yes! they are the profiteers of 'German Socialism' for the students. We students have been deceived just as much as the whole of German youth. 'We' will tell you here the whole truth, but not the agents of Hitler, Goebbles and Co., who have been let loose abroad. In the ranks of the student body itself there is a strong movement which demands the fulfilment of all promises . . . . . The students are realising that the most reactionary elements of the Weimer Republic, Schacht and Goerdeler, are playing the leading role in the government. This is the cause of the growing opposition movement of the students . . . . . We are now going forward in the lecture halls, seminars and Fascist organisations—in the Comradeship Houses, in Labour Service Camps, everywhere, to build anti-Fascist Committees which will fight for our demands. We are fighting against militarisation and for true social emancipation. In this fight we are sure of your moral support. Your mighty action in all countries for the release of our anti-Fascist leader Thaelmann, your world action for the support of German youth who are being thrown out of the factories through the new Fascist laws. That proves your solidarity with the German anti-Fascists. We must enforce the release of all anti-Fascist prisoners and above all our brave anti-Fascist leader who was one of the first organisers of the Students' World Congress and is now languishing in prison.

Colonial Conference And Report On India

From the point of view of the colonial the most important feature of the Congress was the Colonial Conference consisting of delegates from India, Indonesia, Morocco, Tunis, Belgian Congo, Guiana, etc. In this conference the representatives of English, French, American, German and Belgian delegates were also present. This conference was held separately to allow a full discussion owing to the extreme importance of the Colonial question and its close connection with imperialist war and Fascism. At this conference reports were read by various colonial delegates about the conditions prevailing in their respective countries. Report after report dealt with the terrible conditions existing in colonial countries. There was a remarkable similarity in all of them—cultural backwardness, economic misery and the forced degradation of millions of human beings, constituting a majority of the world's population. These were the common points in all the colonial reports.

The report on India began by giving briefly a sketch of the present economic condition in our country which clearly showed that although India potentially is one of the richest countries of the world, yet owing to the present political and economic systems prevailing there, millions of Indian people have to live in conditions of abject poverty and ignorance.

"Due to repression of India's industrial development the pressure of the population on agriculture is tremendous. About 80 per cent. of the entire population has to depend upon agriculture , . . the peasant from the time he is born is a slave to the money-lender and the landlord . . . There is a rapid and progressive pauperisation of the Indian countryside. In the last 10 years about 10 million peasants have been deprived of their land by the money-lenders and the landlords, while the ranks of the agricultural proletariat has been swelled by about 12 millions making a total of about thirty-three and a half millions . . . The total rural indebtedness per capita in Bengal is Rs. 181 (£14) and in other provinces it is more or less the same. 99 per cent. of the Indian peasants are born in debt, live in debt and die in debt."

Illiteracy In India

The report then described the conditions of the Indian workers —low wages long hours of work, bad sanitation and housing conditions. It went on to say that in proportion to her income India was the most highly taxed country in the world. The bulk of Inda's revenues was being spent on military, police, 'Home Charges' and that there was a constant drain of wealth from India for which she got no return whatsoever.

When such was the general economic condition of the country and when this was how India's income was being spent it was no wonder that only 7.6 per cent. of the population could read and write. 322 millions out of a population of 365 millions are illiterate.

Record Unemployment

Describing the position of the Indian students and the intelligentsia in general the report said:—

"Although only 7.6 per cent. of the Indian people are literate the proportion of the unemployed among the intelligentsia is highest in the world. The outlook of an Indian who has taken a degree is blank, for unless he gets one of the few prize jobs he can scarcely get even Rs. 25 a month . . . . Even those students who are educated in Europe find it difficult to get a job. The government itself is very much perturbed by this fact because unemployment leads to political discontent. But what is the solution of the problem? It is by discouraging higher education altogether, which is purely a negative and reactionary policy. This is admitted by the authorities themselves. Thus the report of the High Commissioner for India (1933) says, "We view with equanimity the decrease in the total number of Indian students (coming to England) since it appears any loss in quantity is made more than good by quality." No comment is needed on this statement considering India's educational backwardness."

Colour Bar In England

As regards the Indian students in England the report exposed the well-developed system of espionage.

"There are about 2,000 Indian students in England. The following organisations take care of these students:—

(a) The India Office.
(b) The High Commissioner's Office.
(c) Scotland Yard.
(d) The Advisory Systems of Oxford and Cambridge.
(e) Spies among the students themselves."

The report then gave instances of the colour bar and racial prejudice against Indian students in various English colleges and Universities, e.g., Indian students are not admitted in the Common Room of the Medical Faculty in King's College, London. Then it dealt with the confiscation of the passports of Indian students, suspected of holding advanced political views, restricting their visit to the Continent even during vacations and totally depriving them of the freedom of ordinary movement.

British And Indian Students

As regards the attitude of British students over Indian questions the report pointed out the extreme ignorance among them generally about it, and what was worse was that it was from among them, from the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, the British Government recruited its civil, military and police officers. It was with their active help that the "steel frame" in India was kept unimpaired.

Fortunately, another tendency of an opposite kind is now visible among British students. A large section of them are beginning to realise that "no nation can be free which keeps another in subjection." So the struggle of India's freedom is closely connected with the struggle of the British students against imperialist war against the ever-increasing danger of Fascism and the growing danger of cultural reaction.

The report ended by pointing out the necessity of the closest connection and co-operation between progressive British students and Indian students—both of whom are fighting fundamentally against same dangers in different spheres. It ended by affirming that

"the national emancipation of dependent nations of the world from the yoke of imperialism will be the greatest blow against Fascism which has raised its head in Europe to-day. It will be the surest guarantee against imperialist war."

This report was received enthusiastically, and copies of it were distributed to all the delegates.

A general report on the entire colonial question was also delivered to the Congress. In this report special emphasis was laid on the point that possession of the colonies and control of subject peoples are among the main causes of imperialist war.

The Manifesto Of The Congress

One of the most important documents of the Congress is the manifesto issued by the Congress which was drawn up with the collaboration of all the delegations and was unanimously passed by the Congress. Addressing itself to the student youth of the world and the mental workers of the new generation the manifesto says:

"We, men and women students who met in the last days of December, in Brussels, and in comradely discussion and solemn decisions, created a strong tie for the coming times, call upon the millions who share the same fate as ourselves, to engage for a common fight for a new future. We have joined hands across all continents and countries without distinction of sex and race, of nation and language, of religions and political views.

. . . Most of us are "superfluous." Present day society which is in the interest of an insignificant minority has no use for us. . .

After long years of study we have to sit for examinations which become more and more difficult. We become qualified teachers, doctors, writers, lawyers, engineers, technicians, architects but we acquire only a title without being given the possibility of work. We cannot make use of our degrees and diplomas; we do not know what to do with them; our activity is despised; our inventions destroyed. .

We are experiencing the efforts of a society which is based on exploitation of man by man, a society which has entered on a period of utter decay and a regime preparing the way for Fascism and war. After the horrible bloodshed of 1914—1918 preparations are being made daily for a new war, which in its horrible massacres will surpass the last war. .

We do not want war! We shall oppose it with all the forces closely allied with the working people of all countries!

We are of opinion that the fight against fascism and war cannot be separated from the fight against imperialism. We, therefore, demand the freedom of the subject countries in order to secure the free development of national culture and public education. . .

We want to unite all over the world for joint action for our aims and demands.

We are united by the common will to save culture and science from black reaction and fascism, to support the oppressed peoples in their fight for emancipation and together with all hand and brain workers to fight for a new social order of justice in which we shall find our proper place."

A World Committee

In order to realise this unity and to fulfil these tasks the Congress elected a World Committee of students with its head office in Paris which will keep in touch with various national committees of students. The task of the national students committees was to lead the struggle of the students in their respective countries so that a powerful, movement of students may be created, working not only for the vindication of student rights, e.g., more scholarship, freedom of opinion and organization, employment, etc., but which will develop into a powerful movement for world peace, for justice and for freedom. It is the duty of the Indian students in India as well as those in foreign countries actively to participate in this movement—it is their national and international duty.

Readers' Views

(Continued from page 10).

diture as one's financial capacity would allow, and all such moralities are directly connected with one's personal and domestic affairs.

Under these circumstances there is no necessity of a law restraining anybody's household matters nor would it be advisable to have it. Even common law expects everybody to have freedom within his legal rights and, therefore, any encroachment on individual freedom which affects directly anybody's innocent liberty of spending his money according to his wish or as the occasion demands would be unpopular and uncalled-for. With the spread of education also everybody knows his monetary interests and thinks twice before he is ready to spend money on such occasions.

In short the Baroda Government is trying to enforce a law which is neither wise in its object nor useful in purpose.—Yours, etc.,

V. T. GADRE.

Baroda, March 2.

Dadar Police Court

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I shall be much obliged if you will please aloiw me some space in the columns of your esteemed and widely read paper for this letter and also if you will raise your powerful voice in a special article by you, with regard to the long standing grievance of the Public, which has not yet been attended to by the Government, inspite of the dire necessity and repeated demands of the people, and especially of those who are closely connected with it. The grievance is with regard to the Seats of Justice at Dadar, which has a fairly wide jurisdiction, in the rapidly progressing Northern part of the 'Urbs Prima in Indis.'

As an old resident of Dadar I remember, that the Building in which the present Dadar Police Court is sitting was constructed during the Great World War, for the purposes of a Labour Corps Hospital, and its needs being over, it was taken up by Government from the Improvement Trust on rent, and with slight changes, it was converted into a Court House. Looking to times, it was a tolerable makeshift some years ago, but, looking to the present congestion of work and the beautiful buildings of private owners, it is certainly humiliating that the Court House should be what it is:

Very often the Court House is so crowded that the litigants and the witnesses have no place to stand even on the verandah or in the Compound and many are compelled to stand or squat on the roadside. There is also no proper and sufficient accommodation for lock up of under-trial prisoners. It has been a very wise and considerate act on the part of the present Learned Presidency Magistrate to have a separate list of Prospective Summons Cases on the Daily Board, the result of which is that there is a great relief to the Members of the Bar and the parties who would otherwise have to wait unnecessarily without their cases being called: this has also resulted in lessening the crowds to a certain extent.

Of late the work has grown so much in the area, that it has been found necessary to transfer a number of cases to the Court of the Additional Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon. As regards the Members of the Bar, their plight is really pitiable. There is no suitable and convenient accommodation for them as regards sanitation, There is no sufficient accommodation for them to sit—not to think of writing or reading. They have no separate Common Room as distinguished from the Library. They have only one Room wherein they have to manage sitting, reading, taking instructions from client, lunching, etc.

This room has two windows (without bars) which are used like that of a Booking Office of a Country Theatre, wherefrom instructions are taken from the clients who are compelled to stand outside while their worthy counsel sits inside upon a chair and take instructions on the paper on his lap. During the Monsoon, whenever there is a heavy downpour the entrance of the Court House is flooded with water. The Government have been paying an annual rent of about four to five thousand rupees for the present building, with the result that they have spent about 3/4 of a lac of rupees, only by way of rent and I understand that now the Lease is coming to an end. With all that money and a little more, Government could have had a beautiful and majestic Court House of their own and it would have effected a permanent saving.

Dadar and its surroundings which 20 years ago were only of some importance on account of the junction of Railways and which was innabited chiefly by the tillers of the soil, is now a Fairy Land with magnificent buildings: the place with its low lying marshy fields where stray cattle used to graze and a lonely passerby was at times seen treading his way on the beaten track in the grassy uneven land, is now a thickly populated area of colonies to-day known as the Hindu and the Parsi Colonies; a chain of shops of every description runs in every street: great bridges are ever flowing with a stream of vehicles and passersby: there are a number of market buildings and bazaars, schools and institutions for hand-work and crafts, gymnasiums and places of public resort are ever on the increase: Tram tracks and Bus routes now pass through this area, and there are a number of schemes with regard to the vacant Municipal lands for more buildings, public parks and gardens and what not.

It is now high time that Government should buy land of their own and erect on it a citadel of Justice with two Courts, that would be a landmark for the times to come . Will some one be good enough to bring this to the notice of the Hon. the Home Member and request him to devote his immediate attention to this matter which is of very great importance? Later on, even if Government desires to purchase suitable land it may not get it. If Government fail to take note of this humble suggestion, and insist upon being a tenant in the same old way, they will find within a few years that they have parted with more money wherewith they could have settled themselves respectfully.

It has become absolutely essential, that there should be two Courts at Dadar. The Kala Chowky Section of the Police which was formerly attached to the Dadar Police Court, had to be transferred to the Additional Court at Mazagaon. Prosecuting Inspectors, Police Officers, Members of the Bar and the litigants alone know to what hardships they have been put by this arrangement, whereby they are required to run from one Court to the other at a distance, as the cases are being taken up. All this would have been avoided if there had been two Courts at Dadar. Besides this, the public get disgusted on account of the delays in finishing their cases, which are dragged on from month to month and from year to year. This invariably happens in summons cases and the result is that Public loses faith in such Courts of Law and the ends of Justice are not fulfilled. This evil would be eradicated if two Courts were permanently established at Dadar.

Under these circumstances, it would be most proper for Government to decide to have a Court House of their own at Dadar for two Courts and a Police Station, somewhere in a central place in the vicinity of Shivaji Park, where there is a lot of spacious, cheap, open and heathy land, with sea breeze blowing.

I trust that the Home Member will bestow his earnest and immediate attention on this long-standing grievance of the Public, the Magistrates and the Members of the Bar and remedy the same.—Yours, etc.,

H. A. KIRTANE, B.A., LL.B.,
Advocate, High Court.

UNEMPLOYED WORKER COMMITS SUICIDE

JUBBULPORE, March 2.

Disgusted at the loss of his appointment, Lakshman, an ex-employee of the G.I.P. Railway, stationed at Khandwa, is reported to have committed suicide by throwing himself before a moving train.

The deceased was found in a badly mutilated condition. He leaves behind an aged widowed and destitute mother to mourn his loss.—United Press.

SALARY CUT AND THE MASSES

Ideological Conflict Of The Council Critic

(By "Romanuscivic.")

A level of ponderous dullness distinguishes that rather third-rate political cabaret, one means our local Council—the Bombay Legislative (but 'why' legislative alone?) Council to reproduce the exact nomenclature,—and if boredom were to kill not merely the soul but this body of clay as well, one has no doubt, this city would long have become a City of the Dead with an army of city coroners recording mass verdicts at a lightning speed.

Robotization

So one reads newspaper reports of the Council proceedings, though one reads them last, as a matter of conscientious duty ,under protest. One reads them, moreover, to test one's nerves to establish a record in the capacity to stomach the mileage in lino-type that one of your latest robots featured in the "Modern Review" might as well have laid ou.—the Hon. This saying what the same Hon. This had said practically in identical terms on the identical day, last and the year before and the year before that and the year before the year before the last year. And does Hon. that or his spiritual or political colleague Hon. the other improve on their last year's 'notes' rattled out of an ancient much used old model Remington?

Ours is the ordeal not unlike that of the poor goats that are being butchered to the symphonic accompaniment of vedic 'mantras' in some Maratha State. The Marathi press is featuring the 'picturesque' vedic ritualism of the slow butchery in which the intricate technique is followed of ripping out the poor beasts' entrails for consumption of the Fire deity (some dissection hall gentlemen are reported to have been moved by the skill of the quasi-surgical butchery). It is rather bewildering for both of us except that Nature has wasted reasoning on us. We are, by the classic definition of that term, less tragic because of our consciousness, the rational ability to analyse

Who's Masses?

Take, for instance, the Government servants' salary cut debate or, more accurately, monologue. Most of the hon. members who opposed the proposal for restoration of the cut did so in the name of the 'masses.' Now who, or what, are the 'masses'? The Hon. Kale or the Hon. Bakhale who is a masses-connoisseur on a modest scale ought to enlighten us. The latter gentleman, cer ainly, who occasionally constitutes himself as the leader and spokesman of the postal and other government office employees and who receives a substantial electioneering support from that class of Government servants, surely does not mean to suggest that his proteges do 'not' constitute an integral and organic limb of the masses?

One is not concerned with the merits of the proposal and for itself as well as in its relation to the policies of administra ive finance but with the Bakhale's thesis that the cut involves an issue that could be described as hostile to the interests of the masses. The impression conveyed by the oratory of these political debators is that everything would have been as it should be if the cut applied to the salaries not merely of the high-paid officials, (whom no earthly hon. member dare or could touch) but of a large class of clerks and other classes of the wage-earners who constitute a formidable stratum of the Indian masses, were abolished.

Poser For Bakhale

What, asks the hon gentleman, about the poor starving peasan s? Yes, what about them? You cannot hold one section of the proletariat responsible for the condition of the remaining ones when actually their interests are identical and opposed on a group-class basis, to those of their common exploiters. The petty and small-salaried civil servants live precariously and have no margin of saving that could be justifiably attacked. They are not hirelings of the predatory and other exploiting, vested interests and they are not sure that any real relief could be afforded to the peasants if their already low standard (not to say no-standard) of living were lowered The Hon. Bakhale claims to be a trade-unionist. Could he find me any justification for the attack on this section of the proletariat in his wonderful T. U. ideology unless Yellow Amsterdam has been transformed into a Chinese-coolie yellow peril?

Rewa's Chief Of General Staff

REWA, March, 3.

His Highness the Maharaja of Rewa has appointed Mr. H.L. Attal to the office of the Chief of the General Staff of the Rewa State Army, on the retirement of Captain Sardar Pritam Singhf

Mr. Attal has already taken over charge of his office from his predecessor—United Press.

MOTHER'S LOVE GOES TO SONS' RESCUE

Borrowings To Extricate Them From Financial Morass

MAGISTRATE ON "FATEFUL INCIDENT"

Gleanings From Judgment In Gray-Petit 'Cause Celebre'

In an elaborate and lucid judgment, covering various aspects of the prosecution and the defence contentions and the many legal issues raised during the trial, Mr. I. S. Haji discusses the circumstances under which Mrs. Gulbai Petit now 74 years of age, came to the rescue of her sons, Jehangir and Phirozshah Petit, which culminated in the criminal proceedings launched by the Bank of India against her (Mrs. Gulbai Petit), Mrs. Dinbai Petit and Mr. Phirozshah Petit, finally ending in their acquittal.

The following is a summary of the judgment:—

PARTIES IN CASE

The parties in this case were, the Magistrate observed in the course of his judgment:

1. Mr. George Alexander Gray, the Manager of Bank of India, Ltd., complainant.

1. Mrs. Gulbai Petit, widow of the late Mr. Bomanji Petit, now 74 years of age, the first accused.

2. Mrs. Dinbai Petit, daughter of Mrs. Gulbai Petit, she was married during the lifetime of her father, but soon after marriage left her husband and lived with her mother. She was the second accused.

3. Mr. Phirozshah Bomanji Petit, the youngest son of the late Mr. Bomanji Petit, the third accused.

The three accused lived together in the house called "Chateau Petit" at Warden Road, Bombay.

Amongst the long list of witnesses were, Messrs. F. E. Dinshaw, Hiraji Kavasji Kolah and Jehangir Bomanji Petit, who were regarded as important witnesses for the prosecution.

Mr. F. E. Dinshaw is the Managing Director of the Provident Investment Co., a Director of the Bank of India, and admittedly a very busy man in this city, being a director of about 40 companies, besides being a Solicitor by profession and regarded as one of the greatest financial magnates in the Presidency.

Mr. Hiraji Kavasji Kolah is a Solicitor, partner in the firm of Merwanji Kolah and Co. He is distantly related to the Petit family, acted as Solicitor for the late Mr. Bomanji Petit and for Mrs. Gulbai Petit since 1915, and personally attended to all her matters till the Bank of India filed the suit in 1930 against Mrs. Gulbai Petit and Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit. Mr. Kolah is 72 years of age.

Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit, is the eldest son of Mrs. Gulbai Petit and is now an adjudged insolvent.'

HISTORY OF CASE

Tracing the history of the case, and how the charge came to be framed against the accused in this case, the Magistrate referred at length to the 94 hearings before three Presidency Magistrates, two transfer applications made to the High Court by the complainant; and observed that it was only after the complainant had been examined and cross-examined at length and some of the prosecution witnesses had been examined that the prosecution requested the Magistrate (Mr. Khairaz) to frame nine charges as drafted by the prosecution, and to proceed with only one of them, namely, the concealment of jewellery. The defence counsel objected to this procedure, as it would not only prejudice their case, but would also embarrass their defence, inasmuch as the Court being in possession of evidence relating to all the charges, the defence would not be permitted to cross-examine the witnesses except in matters dealing with the present charge only. Mr. Khairaz, however, ruled out the objection and proceeded with the hearing of the first charge, which was:—

That she (Gulbai Petit) between the 21st day of January, 1931, and the 16th February, 1932 dishonestly and fraudulently concealed certain property belonging to her, to wit, her valuable ornaments and articles of jewellery of the value of Rs. 1,10,000 including therein:—

(1) One pair of diamond "Goswallas."

(2) One necklace of pearl buttons with pearl Sujnis and small diamonds,

(3) Another necklace of pearl buttons with pearl Sujnis and diamonds

(4) One Emerald Ring (single stone),

intending thereby to prevent the distribution of the said property according to law among her creditors, and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 421 and 424 Indian Penal Code.

The second and third accused were charged with abetment in the commission of the offence of the first accused, under Sections 109, 421 and 424 Indian Penal Code.

FEATURE OF TRIAL

A feature of the whole trial, the Magistrate observed, was that the accused although entitled to exercise their privilege to claim a 'de novo' trial when it had come before him, waived their right and thus economised a good deal of the Court's time. The proceedings would have been easily shortened if the complaint in the case had restricted itself to the facts material and relevant to the charge relating to the jewellery. This omnibus complaint was indeed the memorandum of the grievances of the Manager of the Bank of India.

This case, therefore, in view of the length of the trial, the Magistrate observed and in view of the nature of the charge and multiplicity of charges in one proceeding, if not in one trial, and also in view of the innumerable legal issues that had been raised, had neither a parallel nor a precedence. The task before the Magistrate was therefore indeed stupendous.

From the nature of these charges, the Magistrate continued, it was evident that the prosecution did not charge the accused with any offence against public justice but under sections which related to the offences against private property. It was contended by the learned counsel for Mrs. Dinabai that the proper charge should have been under Section 206 I.P.C. This Section it was contended was narrower in its scope as compared to Sections 421 and 424, the scope of which were much wider and did not restrict the inquiry to the concealment of property to prevent its distribution to a creditor but went further and made it an offence of the person charged if he concealed any property dishonestly or fraudulently, not necessarily from the creditors.

BROAD ISSUES

The broad issues which principally arose from these charges were as follows:—

(1) Did accused No. 1 conceal between the 21st of January 1931 and 16th February, 1932, her jewellery as stated in the charge?

(2) If so did accused No. 1 thereby intend to prevent or know that she was thereby likely to prevent the distribution of that property according to law among her creditors?

(3) If so, did accused No. 1 act dishonestly or fraudulently?

(4) Did accused Nos. 2 and 3 between the said dates, abet the commission by accused No. 1 of the offence under Sec. 421 I.P.C. which was committed in consequence of that abetment?

(5) Did accused Nos. 2 and 3 assist No. 1 between the said dates in concealment of her said property?

(6) If so, did accused Nos. 2 and 3 do so dishonestly or fraudulently?

Dealing with the facts of the case the Magistrate stated that the late Mr. Bomanji Petit who died in 1915 left a Will dated September 25, 1913. By this Will, he confirmed the Indenture of Trust known as "The Bomanji Dinshaw Petit Trust Settlement," dated August 1, 1913, made between him on the one part and the accused No. 1 and 3 and Jehangir B. Petit on the other part. By this Trust he settled the bulk of his property for their benefit. Mrs. Dinbai Petit received under the Trust a sum of rupees one lac and a half, in the year 1918, which she gave to Mrs. Gulbai Petit as a deposit on interest. After the death of Mr. Bomanji Petit Mrs. Gulbai Petit, Mrs. Dinbai Petit and Mr. Phirozshah Petit continued to reside in the "Chatteau Petit" while Jehangir Petit lived separately and visited his parents occasionally since 1907.

MRS. GULBAI PETIT'S WILL

In 1919 Mrs. Gulbai Petit had made a Will in which she had made a declaration that she had given as gifts and presents some ornaments and jewellery to Mrs. Dinbai Petit and Mr. P. B. Petit, and further directing her executors to hand them over their ornaments, should they perchance be found in her safe after her death, as those jewels and ornaments might have been given to her for safe custody. She also bequeathed in this Will, which was dated September 23, 1919, the residue of her ornaments and jewellery to Mrs. Dinbai Petit and Mr. P. B. Petit in equal shares to be divided by the executors and to be valued by an independent person.

Both the Wills, the first made by Mr. Bomanji Petit and second made by Mrs. Gulbai Petit, did not contain a list of the ornaments and jewellery referred to therein, nor did they state their value.

The Magistrate then proceeded to discuss the circumstances under which Mrs. Gulbai came to borrow moneys from various Banks and also to sell certain pearls. He observed that on account of the monetary difficulties of Jehangir Petit in 1927, Mrs. Gulbai had to raise a loan from the Bank of India on a joint and several 'pro note,' signed by Mrs. Gulbai and Jehangir Petit. The Bank of India lent rupees one lac and a half, on July 4, 1927. The credit of Mrs. Gulbai had at any rate fully justified the lending of the money without any security.

CODICIL TO WILL

On November 29, 1927, Mrs. Gulbai executed a codicil to the Will, and in a clause, she stated, "As to the jewellery or ornaments which I have in my lifetime given as 'bet' (present) to my son Phirozshah, I have handed over all of them except a pearl-embroidered cap in to his possession. And now out of the ornaments given as presents to him there are no ornaments with me for safe custody, except a pearl-embroidered cap. But the ornaments and jewellery given as presents to my daughter Dinbai are still with me for safe custody. Dinbai may have got a list thereof. The said Dinbai has also her own personal jewellery besides the jewellery given by me as presents. That has also been given to me for safe custody as 'anamat' (deposit). After my death, whatever ornaments, trinkets or jewels belonging to Dinbai may be found with me as having been so given to me for safe custody, shall be forthwith handed over to her by my executors."

On April 18, 1928, by a writing in the form of a letter Mrs. Gulbai addressed to Mrs. Dinbai, a record of the presents and gifts and also the jewellery that was given to Mrs. Gulbai by Mrs. Dinbai for safe custody, was made in the form of two lists. These lists and the letter were attested by Mr. Hiraji Kavasji Kolah, Solicitor.

On July 11, 1928, the loan of the Bank of India was renewed and another sum of Rs. 50,000 was borrowed, making the total rupees two lacs, on the joint and several pro-note of Mrs. Gulbai and Jehangir Petit.

MOTHER'S HELP TO SONS

On account of the helpless financial position of Jehangir, and also of Phirozshah, the third accused, the Magistrate continued, Mrs. Gulbai came to their rescue by borrowing large sums of money both in 1928 and 1929. Recording these transactions the Magistrate stated:—

On August 14, 1928 Mrs. Gulbai borrowed rupees one lac and a half from the Central Bank of India on the equitable mortgage of her property in Shaikh Memon Street, and gave the whole amount to Phirozshah Petit, who in turn gave a charge of his revisionary interest in the "Chateau Petit" and a charge of 1/4 share in his Kansara Chawl property which was then mortgaged for Rs. 2,35,000 with Mr. F. E. Dinshaw.

On August 27, 1928, Mrs. Gulbai lent a further sum of Rs. 1,60,000 to Phirozshah.

On October 18, 1928, Mrs. Gulbai revoked her former Will and codicil and made a new Will, a fair draft of which was an exhibit in the case.

On February 27, 1929, Mrs. Gulbai settled "Garden Reach" at Poona on herself for life and the remainder to Dinbai. For the purposes of Stamp Duty the property was valued at Rs. 5,10,000. On this date the amount standing to the credit of Dinbai in the books of account of Mrs. Gulbai, at the foot of the deposit account of Mrs. Dinbai was over Rs. 3 lacs.

"FATEFUL INCIDENT"

The Magistrate then referred to the fateful incident when Mrs. Gulbai was persuaded to renew the loan taken from the Bank of India by Jehangir Petit. In September 1929, the Magistrate stated, Mrs. Gulbai and Jehangir Petit failed to repay the loan to the Bank of India. It was admitted by Jehangir that at first Mrs. Gulbai declined to renew the pro-note as she wanted some security from Jehangir. Mr. F. E. Dinshaw also stated in his evidence that Mrs. Gulbai did show some hesitation in signing the pro-note. Jehangir, however admitted that he ultimately induced Mrs. Gulbai to renew the pro-note by giving her a charge on his share in the Commission in the Maneckji Petit Manufacturing Co. The amount of the charge given was Rs. 50,000 annually. But the most important admission made by Jehangir was, the Magistrate observed, that he had not disclosed to Mrs. Gulbai the existence of two other charges created by him on the Commission, one of which was in favour of the Provident Investment Co. "In my opinion this was indeed a fateful incident in consequence of which Mrs. Gulbai signed the promissory note on September 9, 1929, renewing the loan for Rs. 2 lacs from the Bank of India."

On November 4, 1929, Mrs. Gulbai commenced negotiations for a further loan from the Bank of India for Rs. 2,25,000 on the security of the Sheikh Memon Street property and ornaments. Mr. Gray and Mr. Dinshaw had admitted that Mrs. Gulbai first approached the Bank, and as the Bank refused to advance the money, Mr. Dinshaw consented to advance the amount on behalf of the Provident Investment Co. Accordingly on November 16, the valuer of the Provident Investment Co., Dwarkadas Jugalkishore, went to the "Chateau Petit" and valued the jewellery and made a list of the ornaments. On November 21, the Provident Investment Co. advanced a sum of Rs. 2,25,000 on the pledge of the ornaments and on the security of the mortgage of her property at Sheikh Memon Street.

SALE OF PEARLS & PAYMENT

On November 19, 1929, Mrs. Gulbai sold some of her pearls and paid to Mr. Kolah a sum of Rs. 1,45,000, to settle some of the debts of Phirozshah Petit the third accused. Thereafter on February 7, 1930, Mrs. Gulbai started negotiations through Mr. Hiraji Kolah with the Central Bank of India for a loan of Rs. 3 lacs. Mrs. Dinbai accompanied Mr. Kolah to the Central Bank with some ornaments. These were examined by Mr. Mathuradas Vasanji, one of the Directors of the Central Bank, and as the valuation placed by him was not accepted the negotiations fell through.

On April 12, 1930, Mrs. Gulbai paid to the Bank of India Rs. 50,000 towards the pro-note for Rs. 2 lacs. This amount was received by Mrs. Gulbai as the share of the commission of Jehangir in the Maneckji Petit Manufacturing Co.

The Magistrate then proceeded to discuss the account of Mrs. Dinbai with Mrs. Gulbai. On April 15, 1930, Mrs. Dinbai wrote a letter to her mother demanding adequate security for the sum of Rs. 3,55,110, due to her at the foot of a deposit account at the end of December 1929. She had given her reason for making this demand, as Mrs. Goolbai was keeping indifferent health.

On May 16, 1930, the Bank of India demanded payment of the balance rupees one lac and a half, due on the promissory note from Mrs. Gulbai. Mrs. Dinbai then on June 9th instructed her solicitor, Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia & Co. to demand of Mrs. Gulbai adequate security for the amount due to her, as stated in her letter of April 15th 1930. Messrs. Merwanji Kolah & Co. were also requested to make an appointment to discuss the matter.

In June 1930, the Magistrate said, the Bank of India became anxious about the repayment of the loan to Mrs. Gulbai and Jehangir. The Bank demanded a second charge on the securities pledged with the Provident Investment Co. at an interview with Mr. Kolah. Mrs. Gulbai however, refused to give the Bank a second charge and in the same month Mrs. Dinbai instructed her solicitors to prepare a document in her favour of the second mortgage of the jewellery pledged with the Provident Investment Co. A first draft dated July 30, was prepared, however, it was not executed.

On September 9, the Bank after making a formal demand filed a suit in the High Court against Mrs. Gulbai and Jehangir Petit and obtained a decree on 21st January, 1931.

"GARDEN REACH" CONVEYANCE

It was in evidence, the Magistrate stated, that on November 12, 1930, at about 11 a.m. three documents leading up to the ultimate conveyance of "Garden Reach" were executed by Mrs. Gulbai in favour of Mrs. Dinbai, and on November 28th a second mortgage of the securities pledged with the Provident Investment Co. was executed by Mrs. Gulbai also in favour of Mrs. Dinbai to secure Rs. 50,000 of a total debit of Rs. 3,60,000.

Before the Bank obtained the decree, a meeting was held at which were present Mr. Gray with his solicitor, Mr. Blunt, Mr. Sethna of Merwanji Kolah & Co., representing Mr. Gulbai, and the third accused was also present. The prosecution admitted that at that meeting Mrs. Gulbai offered a second mortgage of the securities pledged with the Provident Investment Co. but this offer was not accepted by the Bank.

On March 6th, 1931 the Bank obtained an order under Order 21 Rule 41 of C.P.C. for the examination of Mrs. Gulbai to ascertain her means. At about this time Mrs. Gulbai changed her solicitors and engaged Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormasji, Dinshaw & Co. On 15th of April Mr. Lam, in an interview with the solicitors of the Bank, again offered a second mortgage of the securities pledged with the Provident Investment Co., but it was refused. On May 12th 1931 Mrs. Gulbai executed a voluntary re-conveyance to Phirozshah of his interest in "Chateau Petit." On July 16th, the Bank attached in execution of their decree the interests of Mrs. Gulbai in the Sheikh Memon Street property and the jewellery pledged in favour of the Provident Investment Co., subject to the mortgages held by the Provident Investment Co. Mrs. Dinbai made a protest, and relied on the documents executed in her favour on November 28th 1930.

(To be continued).

Railway Workers' Grievances And Govt.'s Stereotyped Reply

Mr. Khedgiker's Appeal To Labour To Organise And Carry On Struggle

Mr. R. A. Khedgiker, President, G.I.P. Rly Workers' Union, Bombay has issued the following statement:

The G.I.P. Railway Workers' Union had formulated the demands of the workers and addressed a Memorandum to the popular representatives in the Assembly to move a 'Token Cut' on the Railway Budget, when it came for discussion. To enlist the sympathy of the various parties in exposing the innumerable and long standing grievances of the workers, I went to Delhi on behalf of the Union. Arriving in New Delhi a few days prior to the introduction of the Railway Budget I stayed there through out the period of the Debate.

INTERVIEW WITH LEADERS

The Memorandum of the Union was sent to the Congress Parliamentary Board, the Independent Party and the Nationalist Party. I interviewed all the prominent leaders of these three parties to whom I explained fully how the Government had failed to carry out the terms of settlement of the G.I.P. strike. I drew their attention to the sufferings of thousands of men who are still lying idle and the increasing grievances for those who are working. The Nationalist Party and the Independent Party agreed to support the token cut if moved. Mr. Gadgil, Vice-President of our Union, on behalf of the Parliamentary Board gave notice of a cut on the issue of the G.I.P. strike. But already there being over 300 cut motions from different interests and points of view, it was finally decided to allow Mr. N. M. Joshi to move an exhaustive cut motion on the grievances and demands of the Railway workers including the question of the G.I.P. strikers. Accordingly a token cut of Rs. 100 was moved to condemn the Government policy and put forward the following demands:

DEMANDS IN BRIEF

Recognition of Unions;

Implementing the terms of settlement of the G.I.P. strike;

Periodical medical examinations to be discontinued;

Racial discrimination to be immediately stopped;

Facilities of leave and passes without any discrimination;

Daily paid workers to be treated as monthly paid with consolidated monthly pay;

Provident Fund benefits and gratuity to be extended to all the employees;

Eight hours day with one day's weekly rest;

Right of Unions to defend Railway employees in any enquiry prior to punishment;

Abolition of contract system.

This motion was supported by all the parties including some nominated members and was passed by a majority of 75 against 47. Speeches were made by Messrs Giri, Joshi, Gadgil and others in support of this motion while Mr. D' Souza and Sir Joseph Bhore opposed it. On the admission of the Government spokesmen, it was clear that there are still 5,000 strikers on different waiting lists who are unemployed for the last five years.

A JUST CAUSE

By the passing of this cut motion in the Assembly the labour policy of Government stands thoroughly exposed and condemned. The grievances and demands of the Railway workers have been brought before the country. It is beyond doubt that the cause of the workers is just and deserve the sympathy and support of the people.

My conversations with the Congress Party leaders revealed that there is little sympathy in their hearts for the cause of the workers. In fact, they were intending to move a cut protesting against the restoration of wage-cuts. But some of the rank and file of the Parliamentary Board, who had opportunity of participating in the struggle of the workers and knowing their long standing grievances asserted themselves and only under their pressure the Congress dropped the cut in protest of restoration of wage-cuts.

I had also occasion to meet representatives of various railway unions who had come with their grievances and demands. Through out the country, the railwaymen are groaning under the burden of the same grievances, wage-cuts retrenchment, demotions, racial discrimination and other injustices which are common to all the railways.

STEREOTYPED REPLY

I have done my best in getting the grievances of the workers ventilated on the floor of the Assembly. Their demands have been clearly set forth. Government as usual has set aside the whole question by their stereotyped reply that "the matter will be sympathetically considered." It is clear that the Government will not do anything to allay the suffering of the workers I am firmly convinced that unless we organise and carry on a relentless struggle for the demands we have set before the Government we will not be able to secure them.

GOAN EMIGRANTS AND FUND PROPAGANDA

Reviewer's Reply To Criticism

(BY A BRITISH INDIAN CORRESPONDENT.)

A letter has been published in these columns recently in which the correspondent, under the signature of 'Goan', refers to my article on the Goan emigrant situation and relief published earlier without correcting any of the "misstatements" attributed to me. He proceeds on the contrary to make a number of irresponsible and irrelevant statements which, while they hardly deserve any notice except as an unrestrained outburst of partisan zeal, must be rebutted in so far as the issue of the character, function and actual work of the Committee has been raised.

PARTISAN'S LEAD

In doing so, I may be permitted at the outset, to state that I have considered, in both my articles, the relief work of the Committee without making any specific reference to the "political" character of that organisation. But since a lead has now been given in that direction by one who would appear, from the insinuation of ulterior motives, he has levelled against the critics of the Committee, to be a partisan one might as well join in this discussion.

BENEFICIARIE'S SUPPORT

To begin with, the President of the Committee himself summarises the criticism directed against the Committee in the "dementi" I have already reproduced and I have merely based any statement on the evidence of this newspaper criticism. The support forthcoming from the actual or potential beneficiaries of the Fund could hardly be accepted as possessing any value in the actual popularity or utility of the Fund since it constitutes politically the "raison d'etre" of the entire organisation.

Baroda Letter

JODHPUR MURDER TRIAL

Accused Gets 4 Years' R. I. And Fined Rs. 100

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, Feb. 27.

The trial of three Vanjaras of Jodhpur for murder which was an offshoot of a quarrel that occurred at village Sokhada in Baroda district and resulted in the death of Bai Dhavdi, wife of the complainant, concluded recently. Agreeing with the opinion of the assessors the City and Sessions Judge Mr. S. A. Sahebzada, convicted Sunderji Mokhaji for culpable homicide not amounting to murder and sentenced him to 4 years rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 100 fine in default to 6 months' more. Two other accused Phulaji Chelaji and Piraji Meghaji, who were charged with abetment of offence by conspiracy, were held innocent of the offence for want of sufficient evidence and were acquitted.

STORY OF MURDER.

The prosecution alleged that on October 14, 1934 accused Sunderjee and three others came to Laljipura in the evening and stayed there. Sometime at about 9 to 10 p.m. they were taking away the bullocks, which were kept by the complainant in lieu of money which he had lent to the accused and were detected in the act. Altercation ensued and accused Sunderji aimed a lathi blow at Mokhaji, which fell on Bai Dhavdi wife of Mokhaji, who had intervened. The blow making her unconscious felled her on the ground. The Mukhi arrived on the scene and handed over the accused to the police next day. Bai Dhavdi was sent to Hospital at Baroda where she died a few hours later.

The accused were tried before the City Magistrate who committed them to the sessions. All the accused pleaded not guilty and gave written statements, in which they alleged, that they were involved in this offence because of previous enmity.

NO CONSPIRACY.

Except the point of joint responsibility of the accused, the judge held the prosecution story as true. There was no evidence on record to show that the other two accused took active part in the offence nor the intention of killing Mokhaji or his wife was premeditated and hence the question of conspiracy did not exist.

In convicting Sunderji of culpable homicide, the Judge remarked that the accused could not escape his personal responsibility of the offence, in so far that out of sheer spite against the complainant over the fact of the detention of his cattle and his failure in getting them the accused in the excitable moment aimed the blow with knowledge that he might kill cause grievous hurt. The plea that he never intended to hit Bai Dhavdi did not, therefore, absolve him from the consequences of his action.

UNEMPLOYED WORKERS' DAY

Preparatory Meetings.

On Saturday four propaganda meetings were held in different localities in the city to prepare for the celebration of the Unemployed Day on Monday (4th instant). Two of them were held in Parel, one at Jairaj Maidan, Lal Baug and the other on the maidan, near the Elphinstone Mills. Sjts. Bhogle, Patkar, Kankule, and others spoke at the former meeting while the latter was addressed by Sjts. S. H. Jhabvalla, Patkar and Oka.

The speakers dwelt on the increasing unemployment in all trades and industries, which they attributed to the retrenchment and rationalization effected by the capitalists. They emphasised the fact that there would be no end to unemployment, unless and until the capitalist system, under which the ownership of all means of production, distribution and exchange and all means of livelihood, rested in the hands of a few capitalists, was changed. They appealed to the workers to muster strong at the mass meeting to be held on the 4th, at Lal Baug maidan, and to gird up their loins to fight for their immediate demand of unemployment benefits, etc.

The third meeting was held at Dadar and was addressed by Sjts. Purshottam Trikamdas, Karnik, Vaidya, Khale, Chaudhary and others.

The last meeting was held at Chaupaty in the evening when representatives of various organisations addressed the meeting on the causes of unemployment and the methods of organising a mass movement against it.

What Budly Differences Mean?

Market Remarkably Steady

Cement Shares Look Up

BOMBAY, Mar. 2.

The local Share Bazar opened quiet but soon improved on increased buying. To-day being the last day for transfer, there was fairly large budly business at wide differences.

SIGNIFICANCE OF DIFFERENCES OUTSIDERS UNNERVED.

It is true that in a rising market budly differences are fairly large but to-day they were abnormal and Tata Steel Ordinary shares for the next settlement were quoted at a premium of Rs. 4 and Dfds. at Rs. 27/8 while Tata Powers were done at a premium of Rs. 15 over the current settlement.

Such wide differences, remind of war time boom, when Budly differences were large on the existence of explosive buying by outside public. Operators are confident and look for volcanic rise in speculative counters and this belief is shared by the general public and does not hesitate to pay these abnormal differences.

Various unfounded rumours and fears of action by the Stock Exchange authority, were responsible for abnormal differences and capitalists were hesitatingly locking up their funds which give an excellent yield for investment just for one month. To be more practical the Bank rate is 3 1/2 per cent per annum while Tata Steel Dfd. shares yield about 3 per cent per month. This gives an idea of what these differences mean?

There was considerable nervousness in the market over the budly differences. As a matter of fact these differences indicate the collective feeling of operators. But it appears that some of the outside operators were unnerved by wide differences. There was forced liquidation as the usual facility was denied in some cases.

BULLS' PROFITS REDUCED

Last month Tata Steel Defds. were quoted around Rs. 650 on the last budly day and thereafter prices fluctuated between Rs. 605 and Rs. 740, while to-day the rate was around Rs. 700. This is a positive proof that those who followed the upward trend were on the profit side and Budly differences reduced profit to some extent Long liquidation by weak holders improved the technical situation of the market and we think it safe to buy on all weak markets.

PUNJABS STRONG ON ACTIVE BUYING

Cement shares were remarkably steady and weakness in Tata Steel shares failed to influence any important selling. Punjabs scored a substantial rise to-day. At the opening they were placed at Rs. 29 and after advancing to Rs. 30/12, closed at Rs. 30/4. Bundis closed at Rs. 46/8 while Indians declined to Rs. 447/8 on profit-taking.

MILL SHARES QUIET ON PROFIT-TAKING

Among mill shares, there was scattered profit-taking and the tone was quiet. Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 955 and closed at Rs. 945 while Kohinoors closed at Rs. 233/12, Central India shares opened at Rs. 388 and closed at Rs. 370.

NARROW MOVEMENT IN STEEL SHARES

Tata Steel Defd. shares opened at Rs. 700 and declined to Rs. 695. At this level there was active support and prices advanced to Rs. 720 but during the last hour there was some professional selling which depressed prices to Rs. 690. Tata Steel ordinary shares were weak. At the opening they changed hands at Rs. 157 and soon advanced to Rs. 159, At this level there was increased selling which depressed prices to Rs. 153 with occasional rallies and finally closed at Rs. 154. It is believed that professional operators did not like the company of too many weak holders. Any how there was considerable liquidation which has now left the market in this scrip healthy.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC SHARES STEADY

Hydro-Electric group was fairly steady and budly differences were normal. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range and it appears that the speculative interest in this section is limited.

MARKET TECHNICALLY HEALTHY

On the whole the month passed of smoothly and the market is left now in a healthy state. The Budget had no special feature except removal of uncertain feeling and on its own merits, the market looks like resuming upward march.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, March 2.

100 Ahm. Advance	315	0
500 Bom. Cotton	55	0
250 Bombay Dyeing	937	6
250 Bradbury	108	12
100 Century	309	6
100 Central India	370	0
100 Colaba	151	4
100 Coorla	117	8
100 Crescent	7	½
250 Currim	5	0
250 David	60	0
250 Dawn	390	0
1 E D Sassoon	0-5-0	
100 Finlay	120	0
100 Gokak	212	8
1000 Hindustan	1,885	0
100 Indore	101	4
50 Kastoorchand	0	8
100 Khatau	78	12
100 Kohinoor	233	12
250 Laxmi	790	0
100 Madhavji	12	0
250 Madras United	45	0
1000 Morarji	1360	0
250 Model	72	8
50 Mysore	108	12
200 New Great	192	8
100 Oosmanshahi	70	0
100 Phoenix	332	8
25 Sassoon Silk	39	0
1000 Sholapur	2600	0
50 Simplex	96	4
100 Swadeshi	238	12
100 Swan	77	8
25 Tata	20	8
500 Vishnu	1475	0
1000 Western	982	8
BANKS		
50-100 Baroda	105	0
25-50 Central Bank	41	2
500 Imperial Bank	1635	0
125-500 Imp. Cont.	410	0
50-100 India	123	0
5 Union	6	0
CEMENTS.		
10 Bundi	46	0
70 Gwalior	136	4
160 Indian	447	8
40 Katni Def.	1483	12
100 Katni Ord.	422	8
75 Okha	238	12
10 Punjab	30	4
100 Shahabad	450	0
70 United	89	8
INSURANCE		
15-100 Jupiter	13	4
15-75 New India	49	0
200 Oriental	4840	0
10-100 Vulcan	8	12
ELECTRIC.		
100 Ahmedabad Old	167	8
1000 Andhra Valley	1780	0
10 Ajmer	10	8
50 Bombay Tram	166	4
100 Bom. Suburban	177	8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Mar. 2.

Century 318, 320, 318/9
Bom. Dyeing 955, 962, 951, 945
Kohinoor 238, 235, 233/12
Central India 388, 384, 375, 370
Simplex 102, 96/4
Swadeshi 238/12,
Bundi 46/4, 47, 46/8
I Cement 455, 456, 451, 455, 447/8
Punjab 29, 30, 29/12, 30/12, 29, 30/4
Shahabad 456, 450
Andhra 1775, 1780, 1785, 1780
Tata Power 1713, 1730, 1725, 1710, 1715, 1717/8
T. Steel Dfd 700, 695, 710, 707, 720, 710, 712, 702, 697, 690, 685, 690
T. Steel Ord. 157, 159, 157/8, 158/8, 159, 156, 155, 153, 154
Bellapur 301, 307, 308, 305
B. Burma 420, 425, 415

10 Broach	13	12
100 Karachi	230	0
100 Poona	217	5
100 Surat	197	8
100 Tata Hydro	176	4
1000 Tata Power	1717	8
RAILWAYS.		
500 Ahm. Prantij	870	0
100 Amr. Patty	120	0
100 C Province	89	0
100 Dhond Baramati	90	0
100 Gujarat	91	0
100 Mandhra Bhon	92	12
100 Pachora Jamner	92	8
100 Sara Sirajgunge	93	8
500 Tapty Valley	777	8
MININGS		
10 Shivrajpur	30	4
30 Tata Steel Defd.	690	0
75 Tata Steel Ord.	154	0
MISCELLANEOUS.		
100 Alcock	206	4
50 Belapur Sugar	305	0
250 Bombay Steam	306	4
125 Bombay Burma	415	0
15 Bombay Burma Contry.	128	0
8sh. British B. Petrol	3-15-0	
50 Bombay Telephone	116	8
100 Ind. Bleaching	163	12
100 Ind. Radio Dfd.	540	0
100 Ind. Radio Ordy.	502	8
1000 Port Canning	605	0
15 Scindia	12	7
30 Tata Construction	91	0
25 Tata Oil	21	12
PREFERENCE.		
7 p.c Andhra Valley	1390	0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	287	8
7 p.c Bombay Tram.	83	0
5 p.c. Central India	527	8
7 p.c Katni 1st	133	12
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	147	8
7 p. c. Tata Hydro	140	0
7½ p.c Tata Power	1410	0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	176	4
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	127	0
5-1/2 p.c. Tata Mill	16	0
7 p.c. Vishnu	660	0

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, March 2.

May	12.45
July	12.52
October	12.47
December	12.54
January	12.56
Middling Spot	12.60

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, March 2.

March	12.35
May	12.46
July	12.52
Middling Spot	12.66

NEW YORK.
New York, March 2.

New York 10-55 a.m. and Noon Call Market was closed.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, March 2.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports	3,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's exports to the Continent	14,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, March 2.

	10-12 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Prices.
March, 1935		6.94
April, 1935		6.90
May, 1935	6.87	6.88
June, 1935		6.85
July, 1935	6.82	6.83
August, 1935		6.78
September, 1935		6.75
October, 1935		6.72
November, 1935		6.71
December, 1935		6.70
January, 1936		6.70
February, 1936		6.69
Middling Spot		7.14

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, March 2.

F.G.F. SAKELLARIDIS:

March, 1935	8.57
May, 1935	8.56
July, 1935	8.55
October, 1935	8.51
November, 1935	8.48
January, 1936	8.48
F. G. F. Spot	8.88

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, March 2.

BROACH:	
Fully Good, (Good Staple)	5.97
Fine, (Good Staple)	6.12
Superfine, (Good Staple)	6.27
OOMRA:	
Fine, (No. 1 Staple)	6.00
Superfine, (No. 1 Staple)	6.15
Choice, (No. 1 Staple)	6.30
BENGAL:	
Good	3.90
Fully Good	4.00
Fine	4.10
SCINDE:	
Fully Good	4.00
Fine	4.10
Superfine	4.20

LONDON SILVER.
London, March 2.

Market:—Uncertain.

Spot	27
Forward	27-1/16

LONDON GOLD.
London, March 2.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £7-6-10-1/2.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, March 2.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate, unchanged.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate, unchanged.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate, unchanged.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, unchanged.

Interest Day to Day Loan, unchanged.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loan, unchanged.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, March 2.

T.T. London on:—	
Berlin	11.78
Amsterdam	7.00
Brussels	20.28
Madrd	34.62
Milan	56.34
Berne	14.64
Paris	71.90
Prague	113.62
T.T. London on New York closing rate	4.79-7/8

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, March 2.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, Apl. sellers 21.

Wheat Barletto Russo, Parcels, Apl. sellers 21/3.

South Australian, Parcels, nominal.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.
London, March 2.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard. No. 25:—

C. & F. Calcutta, per cwt., unchanged.

C. & F. Bombay, per cwt., unchanged.

C. & F. Karachi, per cwt., unchanged.

RUBBER SITUATION

Prices Improve

Messrs. Symington & Wilson have issued the following weekly report dated London, Feb. 13:—

On Thursday, Friday and Saturday of last week the Rubber Market had a steadily rising tendency and from 6-1/16d. at which business was done for Spot on Thursday morning, the price rose to 6-7/16d. on Saturday, being the highest price at which business was officially recorded. This week the Market has been quietly steady without any volume of business passing and prices have given way slightly, the value of Ribbed Smoked Sheet on the Spot at the moment being only 6-1/4d. Prices show an advance on the week of 3/16d. per lb.

The governing factor in the Rubber Market this week has been the clearing up of the difficulties in the Pepper Market here, to which we referred in our reports both last week and the week before. These came to a head over the week-end and we regret to have to record that Messrs. J. F. Adair & Co., Ltd., and Messrs. Rolls & Son who were both broker members of the Rubber Trade Association were brought down by their commitments in Pepper and were obliged to declare default on their Rubber contracts. While it is regretted that these two firms had to go, it is fortunate that owing to the wise and painstaking efforts of a Committee of the General Produce Brokers' Association specially appointed to look after Pepper, further trouble was avoided and other Mincing Lane firms who might also have found themselves in difficulties have been enabled to get through the crisis.

So far as Rubber is concerned it had been evident for some time that in the event of Messrs. James & Shakespeare Ltd. not being able to find the necessary finance for their commitments in Pepper, the position of the two firms above mentioned would became precarious. With this knowledge the dealers in the Market here were able to a very large extent to get their books with these firms straightened out in advance and generally to prepare for the circumstances which would arise in the event of their actually defaulting. The events of the week end had therefore been pretty fully discounted and caused no disturbance on the Market.

As various rumours to the contrary have been in circulation and some have even found their way into the press, we would like to omphasise that during the whole period of the Pepper crisis the Rubber Market has been conducted in a perfectly normal fashion. At no time has trading been officially stopped or come to a standstill nor has there been any form of moratorium. With the exception of the two firms already mentioned there has been no further trouble in the Rubber Market nor do we see any reason to anticipate that there will be any.

In our Report last week we were able to give the figures of shipments for the month of January from Malaya and also from Ceylon. The so-called preliminary figures of Rubber exports from the Dutch East Indies for January have come to hand and are as follows:—Estate Rubber 9,162 tons, Native Rubber 9,829 tons, total 18991 tons. This compares with 23,514 tons Estate Rubber and 12,103 tons Native Rubber, total 35,617 tons for the month of December. The permissible exportable amounts for the Dutch East Indies for January were 14,577 tons Estate Rubber and 10,423 tons Native Rubber, total 25,000 tons which is about 6,000 tons more than actual shipments. The deficiency is probably explained by a clearance of stocks in December in order to avoid loss of Export Rights at the end of the year.

S. S. FIGURES.

The figures of stocks in the Straits Settlement at end January have just come to hand. Total stocks in the hands of dealers amount to 55,841 tons (end December 57,012 tons) while those awaiting shipment amount to 9,021 tons (10,887 tons), giving a grand total of 64,862 tons against 67,899 tons at end December, a reduction of only 3,037 tons. In view of the heavy January shipments we had expected more of a reduction in these stocks.

We see in the report in "The Times" on last Saturday's Wall Street Market that:—

"According to a preliminary estimate by the Automobile Manufacturers' Association, the January production of automobiles total 306,000 units, compared with 188,000 units in December and 163,000 units in January 1934. The world production of the Ford Motor Company during January amounted to 105,000 vehicles against 62,000 in January last year."

The figure of 306,000 units is a record figure for January except for the year 1929 and goes a long way towards explaining the apparently high estimates of January Rubber consumption now in circulation. The actual figure should be known before the end of this week.

All Markets in New York were closed yesterday (Lincoln's Birthday). The closing price of Ribbed Smoked Sheet on the Spot in New York on Monday was 12-7/8 cents buyers (flat parity 6-5/16d. at exchange 4.88-1/2), being a rise of 5/16 cent on the week. The closing prices for Rubber on the Commodity Exchange on Monday were:—March 13.08 (last week 12.78), May 13.25 (12.93), July 13.38 (13.06), September 13.56 (13.23), October 13.66 (13.31), December 13.83 (13.49) and January 13.92 (13.58).

STOCK.

The following figures give the movements of Rubber in the United Kingdom for last week, and for the corresponding week twelve months ago:—

Week ended 9th February, 1935.

	Landed tons	Delivered tons	Stock tons
London	2,582	1,120	83,622
Liverpool	864	250	67,043
Total	3,446	1,370	150,665

Week ended 10th February, 1934.

	Landded tons	Delivered tons	Stock tons
London	1,786	1,341	39,500
Liverpool	969	291	52,615
Total	2,755	1,632	92,121

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on the 22nd February 1935.

LIABILITIES.

Subscribed Capital	11,25,00,000
Capital Paid up	5,62,50,000
Reserve	5,35,00,000
Public Deposits	6,50,59,000
Other Deposits	73,89,67,000
Sundries	1,10,41,000
Rupees	92,48,17,000

ASSETS.

Government Securities	46,61,68,000
Other authorized securities under the Act	9,27,000
Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India	1,00,00,000
Loans	5,46,23,000
Cash Credits	17,65,69,000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	3,28,64,000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	23,47,000
Dead Stock	2,46,24,000
Sundries	32,66,000
Balances with other Banks	23,32,000
	77,32,20,000
Cash	15,15,97,000
Rupees	92,48,17,000

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Public Deposits	18,40,000 Decrease.
Other Deposits	20,99,000 Increase.

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Bank's Investments	22,77,000 Decrease.
Loans	1,84,21,000 Decrease.
Cash Credits	33,70,000 Increase.
Bills Discounted and Purchased	4,35,000 Increase.
Cash	1,71,01,000 Increase.

Percentage 18.59.

WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Mar. 1.

Our Sugar Market ruled quiet during the week under review with poor offtake. Spot Prices on the whole declined by about an anna per cwt. while Forward prices remained nearly unchanged during the week. Java mills maintained their limits of F. 3.50 without making any sales. Important business made during the week consisted of purchases the outsiders of about 700 tons March/April at Rs. 3/11/3 and 1000 tons April/May at Rs. 3/12 to Rs. 3/12/3. Cawnpore Market is reported to have ruled steady with an advance of about 2 annas in prices.

Arrivals:—S. S. Bahadur arrived during the week with about 10040 bags of Java Sugar. S. S. Almkerk also arrived with about 5080 bags of Britania and French Crystal Sugar. S.S. Imeric and S. S. Hilda are expected to arrive before the 10th instant with about 2000 and 1500 tons of Java Sugar. Receipts of Deshi Sugar:—Receipts of Deshi Sugar between the period of 1st Feb. and 24th Feb. estimated at about 58872 bags.

Offtake and Stocks:—Offtake during the week is estimated at about 10000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 60,000 bags.

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/7 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 3/12 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Feb/Mar. Rs. 3/10/6 per cwt. F.G.H.
Shipment April/May Rs. 3/11/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment June Rs. 3/13 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment July/Sept. Rs. 3/14 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Oct/Dec. Rs. 3/15 per cwt. F.B.H.
Tone:—Steady.

LINSEED OILS.

London, March 2.

Linseed oils naked London per cwt., Mar. sellers 21/6.

Linseed oils naked London per cwt., May-Aug. sellers 22.

German Economic Policy

DEBTS, CURRENCY, EXPORTS

II

(By A Berlin Correspondent)

The years 1925/1930 were good years Credits flowed easily and high rates of interest were paid, production increased and industries were modernized and enlarged according to American pattern. During these five years about 1,300,000,000 pounds were invested in Germany. The Reparation annuities rose from 50,000,000 pounds in 1925 to 125,000,000 pounds in 1929, up till the Hoover Moratorium altogether 520,000,000 were paid. To-day one must look facts in the face: the Naizs claim that they were the only people who condemned the system at the time is not unfounded. In those days they were considered as hot-headed children in economics and no one took them seriously. To-day what they say as rulers of great country bears more weight.

A VEXATIOUS TOPIC: THE BANKS

Antipathy towards international high finance is very noticeable in Germany to-day. The argument is usually the following: The Kansas farmer who can only sell his German Dollar Bonds with a great loss, the Dutch retired man who gets no interest on his Dawes Loan investments and the City man whose credits are frozen should blame the man who were responsible for the economic policy of the last few years, that is to say in the first place the big bankers on the other side of the Atlantic. The lure of bonds and stocks profits and high rates of interest led to reckless lending whereas no measures were taken to ensure that re-payment would be possible. Half the money lent was used to pay back reparations whereas the debt figure and the interest remained the same. These facts cannot be denied anymore than the foreigner can blame the Nazis for the course events took at a time when they were a seemingly hopeless opposition, whereas they are now left to unravel the tangle.

DR. BRUNING'S DEFLATIONARY EXPERIMENT

1931 was a year of general confusion, first the German bank crash, the withdrawing of short-term credits from Germany, the Hoover Moratorium and finally England's departure from the Gold Standard. Still stand agreements were necessary to prevent the total disappearance of the Reichsbank gold and note reserves. Foreign credits were frozen. The foreign currency restrictions, which become more and more severe as time went on, were first introduced. In order to re-float the stranded ship a manoeuvre was undertaken by the Bruning Government which is considered in Germany to-day as being a policy of desperation; the debts were to be paid through an export surplus. In order to be able to export cheaper than others the home production costs had to be reduced. All expenses were whittled down to a minimum and wages cut 20 p.c. At the same time taxes and insurance subscriptions, etc. were raised. The export figures rose but the import figures sank and the number of unemployed increased the more the purchasing power of the home market decreased. The industrial production figures sank 40 p. c. from 1929 till 1932. Bankruptcies became a daily feature and each one had wider repercussions. Unemployment reached the 6,000,000 mark which, including the families of the out of works, represented nearly a fifth of the population. The Dole swallowed all that had been saved in the administration.

WAS IT WORTH WHILE IN THE LONG RUN?

No one can understand present day Germany who did not experience the growing despair of this deflation period. It is true that a considerable amount of money could be repaid, the sum owing was brought down to 900,000,000 pounds which makes the creditors look favourably on the Bruning policy. In Germany it is realised that a continuation of these methods would have led to a complete breakdown in a short time. The ruin of the industrial concerns would have meant the complete loss of all the invested capital for the creditors. Political chaos was also imminent. Now that the danger is past it is easy to dismiss it with an impatient gesture but those who witnessed the growing discontent and poverty in Germany in 1932 will not underrate it.

ECONOMIC CHANGES

Towards the end of the Bruning Government dangerous symptoms were observed in the German export balance. The monthly exports surplus began to wane. The German economic authorities who had thought to make Germany one of the chief producers of manufactured goods in the world had not considered the most important tendency on the world markets. The credit system shaken from the effects of frozen capital, the currency confusion which resulted, the policy of hoarding gold pursued by some countries, the decline in the price of commodities in relation to gold, the surplus on the labour market and the reduced purchasing power all combined and in their many-sided effects produced a sinking of world trade to a third of normal. While the representatives of different countries were engaged in conferences to condemn high tariff walls in theory, the home Governments were busy piling brick on brick. Tariffs, import restrictions and prohibitions are the recognized accompaniments of economic isolation. All over the world export was considered as the only thing worth aiming at, whereas import was considered as a necessary evil and kept as low as possible. The hunt after foreign currency became general. Great Britain's departure from the gold standard and the Ottawa Agreement were a severe blow for German export trade. Many peope in Germany are still of the opinion that it would have been better to join the Sterling club at the time. The wish to get rid of foreign debts was, however, the decisive factor. By a system of additional exports Germany tried to keep pace with the prices on the World Markets.

It became more and more apparent as time went on that an export surplus which would suffice to pay 70,000,000 pounds interest annually was impossible to attain. Toward the end of 1932 the import and export figures came nearer and nearer to one another. The export industry had to dismiss workmen and the necessity of reducing prices to meet the ever decreasing gold prices for all commodities made wage cuts inevitable. The home market was wakened by unemployment and the agricultural crisis caused by the low food prices, the middle classes had exhausted their savings and the rising taxes and contributions were ruining trade, in short the economic system had worked itself to death. Germany's attempt to free herself for foreign debts was in vain, for although considerable sums had been repaid the remaining debt was enough to make recovery impossible if the same methods were continued. The time had come for a radical change which began when the Hitler Government came to power in January, 1933.

WILL ROOSEVELT OPPOSE DEVALUATION OF DOLLAR?

Copper To Improve Further

Bombay, Mar. 2.

Mr. Wallace recently stated that notwithstanding the criticisms levelled against the Administration's Agricultural policy in particular the loan peg, he is satisfied at having raised the farmers' purchasing power not only in the States but in other major agricultural countries state Messrs. M. and B. Stern. He restated that he is not convinced with the repeated shibboleth of increased outside production since other major agricultural countries have used the maximum acreage. He proposes that constitutional amendments shall be submitted to a nation-wide popular referendum to make important changes such as war debts, tariffs etc. By this means, all such important matters would be removed from the risk of being declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court and the task of Mr. Oscar Johnson in arranging a restrictive policy with foreign countries would prove to be easier.

COPPER.

Prices further advanced on the announcement that the International Conference will be held in New York on the 5th inst.

Rumours are current for a 30 per cent reduction and pegging of prices around 9 cents per lb. c.i.f.

We continue to advise purchases.

GOLD AND SILVER.

After the present sharp advance some caution seems advisable in view of fresh interpellations likely to be made on Monday in the House of Commons and possibility of an explanation regarding Governments policy by the Exchequer.

In American financial circles no importance is attached to the re-circulation of rumours for further devaluation of the dollar except the possibility of raising the gold price from 35 to 38 dollars as it is reported that President Roosevelt on the advice of Mr. Bernard Baruch is opposed to any devaluation of the dollar.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.
New York, March 2.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality), 10-3/4.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, March 2.

Smoked Sheet Standard ribbed per lb., sellers 6-5/16.

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JUPITER GENERAL
Insurance Co., Ltd. has its Head Office in Fort. Bombay.
J11

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER GENERAL
has branches and agencies in principal towns in India.
J12

BOMBAY MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1935

Think Of Duties, Not Rights

Mme. Halide Tells How Nations Are Made

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

A survey of the condition in Turkey was made by Madame Halide Edib Hanam in an address on the "Creation of the Turkish Republic" to a large number of students and members of the general public in the quadrangle of Ashutosh Buildings, College Square, in the evening of February 26.

Introducing the speaker, Mr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee, Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, said that she belonged to one of those limited class of leaders who not only saw what was noble and great, but who practised what they preached and considered no sacrifice too great for the realisation of their ideals.

He hoped that during her stay in India she would be able to devote a little of her time and attention to Indian problems and Indian reconstruction.

CREATE NEW SOCIETY

Madame Halide said the Republic was some 12 years old, but the forces that went to make it had been working from the early 19th century. The East had been a country of monarchs, of absolute States, and its people had always been dominated and exploited by their rulers as well as from the outside. That had to be done away with. They had to see that an education which created only an intelligentsia and which gave the highest strata of society great culture was not the sort which could stand the onslaught of the modernised West. They had to create a society which could have equal chances and understand its duty to the motherland.

In the early 19th century the idea originated that we must educate our women and make use of them. It was only through these things and a great school of literature and statesmen that we were able to get our constitution in 1876. We had to suffer not only on the battle field, but for our ideals as well. In 1918 the Turks managed to have their constitution restored to them. That is another phase of Young Turks in Turkish History.

A CROWDED PERIOD

Tracing events in Turkey from 1906 and 1918, which she observed was a very crowded period, she dwelt on the growth of education, especially of women. They had to create a system of education for women as well as for men. They had to create vocational schools so that not only might they have great engineers and doctors, but also Turkish women of secondary attainments who could fulfil the work needed in the country. They had to create and recreate over and over again their forces on the land so that they could face the constant onslaught of the West.

She explained that when in 1914 the Great War started the Turks did not want to fight, but they had to do so for the maintenance of their freedom and independence. They only wanted to co-operate with the world and be left alone in Peace. Had it not been for the spirit and organisation of the women who had to take over work behind the lines, Turkey would not have been alive to-day.

GREAT NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

In 1920 came into existence what is called the Great National Assembly. It is a Government unparalleled in the East—a Government for the people and entirely by the people. It was very democratic in form, composed of people who were conservative and also progressive.

The next step begun in 1924, was to separate religion and the State. From the early 16th century the Muslims had believed in man-made laws. The spirit of Islam was always influenced by religion. When the separation came there was only what was called the family law, and that was in the hands of the religious authorities of Sheikh-Ul-Islam. In the same year the Turks decided to separate entirely the spheres of this world from the other and a directory of religious institutions was constituted and Madrassas were abolished.

The Mullahs had been very troublesome, working against the real interest of Islam. In 1926 the family laws were taken from the hands of Sheik-Ul-Islam and changed. Poligamy was abolished and women were given rights where they had none. The right of divorce was transferred to the jurisdiction of the courts. Women were also given equal rights under the laws of inheritance.

From a social point of view after a struggle of 30 years they had managed to create a nation in which everyone had to think of his duty rather than of his rights. Economically, Turkey was in a better way than in 1914, but the Turkey of to-day was not an ideal country and there was still a great deal to do.

ESSENTIALS.

Referring to Indian problems, she said that no matter how many great men and women they had, no matter how many universities they possessed, unless they solved the economic problems of the masses so that they had a decent standard of living, and unless they gave them education and taught them to love India above everything else, they could not create a nation.

The question of Hindu-Muslim Unity was a family affair. They might have differences, but it was best that they should come together and solve them among themselves.—United Press.

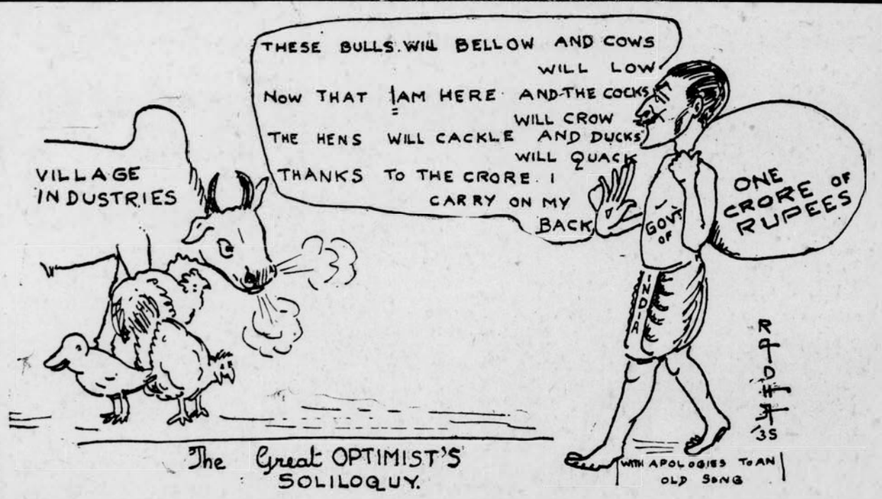
Sastri To Unveil Gokhale's Portrait

(From Our Correspondent.)

AMRAOTI, Mar. 1.

It is understood that Mr. Srinivas Sastri, who is coming here next week will perform the unveiling ceremony of the portrait of the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale, in the buildings of the Hanuman Vyayam Prasarak Mandal, Amraoti. Mr. Sastri, it is learnt, will come here after March 3 and stay here for two days.

Mr. Mudholkar, son of the late Rao Bahadur Mudholkar, ex-president of the Indian National Congress, has presented to the Hanuman Vyayam Mandal the portrait of the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale for this specific purpose.


THESE BULLS WILL BELLOW AND COWS WILL LOW
NOW THAT I AM HERE AND THE COCKS WILL CROW
THE HENS WILL CACKLE AND DUCKS WILL QUACK
THANKS TO THE CRORE I CARRY ON MY BACK
VILLAGE INDUSTRIES
ONE CRORE OF RUPEES
GOVT OF INDIA
R. K. LAXMAN '35
The Great OPTIMIST'S SOLILOQUY.
WITH APOLOGIES TO AN OLD SONG

BOMBAY'S STRANGE VISITOR

German Scout In Collapsible Rubber Canoe Reaches Versova

ADVENTUROUS JOURNEY FROM HAMBURG

The small cluster of fishermen's cottages on the Versova beach was flurred with excitement on Wednesday evening.

It was dusk. The fishermen were rolling their nets, hauling up their boats for the night. Presently they saw a white Speck floating towards the shore, and in a few minutes, a "white man" as he struck land, stepped out, and dragged his small canoe on the shore, improvised a bed for himself, lit a fire and proceeded to cook his food for the night!

The fishermen could not understand. Was he a ship-wrecked sailor? Did any "Saheb" go out on pleasure rowing? Why was the stranger cooking his food there and making arrangements for sleep on those God-forsaken sands—at least at night?

AUSTRALIA-BOUND.

But that was how the German Scout, Hsrr Oscar Speck, arrived at Versova, in his queer-looking, collapsible, rubber 'Kayak,' on his way to Australia paddling all along from Germany!

The proverbial hospitality of the Indians had evidently asserted itself and soon, as the news spread in Versova, Oscar Speck found a warm welcome in the residence of Mr. S. D. Talati, Hon., Secretary The Bombay Suburban Boyscout Association.

The next day, Herr Speck rowed his way to Apollo Bunder, Bombay, and was received by a number of scouters and scouts. He is staying with Mr. Byramji Cawasji at Gowalia Tank.

His rubber 'Kayak' is on exhibition at the show-rooms of Messrs. A. Bhicaji and Co., Apollo Bunder. The cost of the Kayak is stated to be about Rs. 200. And every enthusiast who has the muscle for rowing, would find it worthwhile to have a look at it.

A representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" learned that in Germany nearly 200,000 people own such Kayaks to keep fit! The boat is about 18 feet in length, two feet in width, and 15 inches in depth. It accommodates only one person, and is provided with paddles and a small sail.

17 COUNTRIES COVERED IN 33 MONTHS.

Herr Speck, who left Hamburg in May 1932, touched the shores of 17 countries before he arrived at Karachi in January last. His journey has been full of excitement and thrills, though nothing serious had happened. The rubber cance, which would have split into two, if ony a sword-fish thought a bit seriously about its bottom, had withstood the journey remarkably well.

In two years, Herr Speck hopes to reach Australia and then he would return to Germany. He said he left Germany prior to Hitler revolution and hoped to resume business on his return.

His Kayak, which is used in every household of the Eskimoes, has caused considerable excitement in the Arabian Sea. Fishermen thinking it a monster used to flee from near him, said Herr Speck. Some carried strange tales that sometimes it flew in the air and sometimes it went under water, with the result that it was detained at Sultanpur for two days, and was fully examined by the customs authorities.

FIRED ON BY SMUGGLERS!

He was fired upon by a band of smugglers, off the Persian Gulf, but luckily for him, the bullet went wide; otherwise the fate of that flimsy vessel would have been sealed forever.

Herr Speck would stay in Bombay till Wednesday, next.

GLAD TO MEET MR. JINNAH

Rajen Babu On Delhi Peace Talks

PATNA, March 3.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President, interviewed by the Associated Press, expressed regret at the failure of the negotiations for an agreed settlement to replace the Communal Award. He, however, felt that the time spent in the Delhi talks was not wasted and hoped that ere long, a situation would arise which would necessitate a communal settlement and that those not able to visualise the value of such an agreement now would see and find a way out of the tangle. He was glad of the opportunity of intimate talks he had with Mr. Jinnah and said that the attempt could not be given up so long as communal harmony and concord were not established.

HIS TOUR PROGRAMME.

Babu Rajendra Prasad is proceeding to Sanathi in Muzzafarpore District where Dr. Ceresole, and the members of the international volunteer corps are engaged in the reconstruction of a village damaged by the earthquake and subsequent floods on new sites. He will proceed from there to Wardha to attend the meetings of the All-India Spinners' Association and the Gandhi Seva Sangh, which are to be held between March 10 and 15.—A. P.

INJUSTICE TO TAX-PAYER

Commerce Chambers Condemn Govt. Silver Sales Policy

LOSS OF Rs. 33 CRORES UPTO LAST MARCH

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, March 3.

The Secretary of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce in the course of a letter to the Government of India expresses the Committee's desire to know if Government are confident, that there will arise no occasion in future when they may be compell to re-buy for coinage at higher prices, silver they are now selling as they did during the last post-war boom. Government might say, at present, that there is no chance of such a keen demand for silver rupees developing. The Committee would remind the Government that they bought silver in 1918 in large quantities from the U.S.A. at one dollar an ounce. The reason was, as the Government placed an unfair embargo on gold imports whereto people were entitled, they could not meet the requirements of the country except by minting silver coins. But such supply of silver was not available in the market and Government were forced to buy silver bullion at this fancy price from the American Government.

CONVERTIBLE PAPER CURRENCY.

The Committee would like to remind Government that as long as paper currency in India is convertible into the silver rupees for unlimited amounts, it is necessary for Government to be prepared to meet such obligation at any stage. Even after the establishment of the Reserve Bank the liability continues under Section 39 of the Reserve Bank of India Act. Unless, therefore, Government are prepared to face the eventuality of making paper currency inconvertible by failing to supply silver rupees on demand to the Reserve Bank, Government ought to keep in reserve all the silver they hold at present to avoid the definite risk of replacing silver sold at a considerable loss to the tax-payer of the country.

The Committee could hardly conceive of Government risking the shaking of faith of the people of India in paper currency by having under any set of circumstances to refuse silver against paper currency.

SCHUSTER'S DEFENCE RECALLED

In this connection, the letter refers to Sir George Schuster's defence of Government policy when the question of ratification of the Silver Agreement by the Government of India came up for discussion before the Assembly in November 1933.

Sir George Schuster, the letter says, then congratulated himself and the Government of India for the very astute way wherein they had disposed silver stock at a remunerative price and said that the Assembly had to feel thankful for it. The Committee remark that the whole reason of Sir George was based on a misconception of facts of the situation. Silver market has been depressed very heavily by sales of the Government of India themselves and also by the moral effect of feeling that continuous selling was to be expected from this quarter, If Government had kept off the market, it would perhaps not have gone as low as 12 1/2d. If the Government of India have once again to enter the market as buyers, it is not inconceivable that the history of 1918 may repeat itself.

Courts Must Honour Abhyankar's Memory

DESHMUKH'S TOKEN CUT MOTION CARRIED IN C. P. COUNCIL

NAGPUR, March 2.

The C. P. Legislative Council adopted a token cut motion moved by Mr. W. Y. Deshmukh, protesting against the Judicial Commissioner's action in refusing to close the Courts in memory of the late Mr. Abhyankar, Congress leader.

Mr. Raghavendra Rao, Home Member, objected to the motion on ground that it infringed the Standing Orders precluding discussions, which cast a reflection upon the Judge, but the President waived the objection declaring the Judicial Commissioner's action as administrative as distinct from Judical.

Mr. Deshmukh characterised the Judicial Commissioner's action as an affront and insult to the Indian Members of the Bar.—United Press.

Indian Interests Must Be Safeguarded

Mercantile Community On Indo-Burma Trade Convention

(From Our Special Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, March 2.

In a statement regarding the Indo-Burma Trade Convention, the Secretary of the Federation of Indian Chambers of, Commerce and Industry says:

The Government of India in the department of commerce called a conference of representatives of various commercial interests in the country to discuss with the Commerce Member the issues arising from the question of future trade relations between India and Burma in the event of separation of Burma from India and Sjt. Kasturbhai Lalbhai, President of the Federation represented the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, Sir Chunilal V. Mehta represented Bombay Millowners' Association while the Federation was represented by Seth Walchand Hirachand and Mr. G. D. Birla.

JOINT MEMORANDUM.

A joint memorandum has been submitted by these four representatives to the Commerce Member stating their views on the question of entering into a trade convention between the two countries according to the report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee, Burma is to be separated from India. Majority of the Burmese Indian interests in Burma and unanimous Indian opinion in India are against this policy of separation but if separation is not to be an open question and if a correct interpretation to be put on Paragraph 431 of the J. P. C. Report is that unless the trade agreement is arrived at between the two countries, it be imposed on them by His Majesty's Government, we beg to state our views as follows: "No trade agreement or understanding should be arrived at by the Government of India which does not guarantee to Indians full trading rights and privileges and all facilities for entering freely into and practising any service or profession in Burma including the right of free entry of Indian labour into Burma and which does not secure the continuance of the same rights and privileges hitherto enjoyed by them."

SERVICES AND SAFEGUARDS.

"It should be clear that no disabilities should be imposed on Indians for entering public services in Burma hereafter and that their prospects in service should be fully safeguarded. In short, there should be no disability imposed on Indians of whatever nature in carrying on their business such as, shipping, insurance, banking or money lending and they shall continue to enjoy the same rights and privileges as are hitherto enjoyed by them. The Indian Merchants Shipping Act should continue to apply to shipping in Burma."

Further, it 'should be definitely provided, just as it is provided for British companies in Para 474 that companies established in Burma with Indian personnel and Indian capital shall receive the same treatment in Burma as recommended for companies established in Burma with the United Kingdom personnel and United Kingdom capital."

With regard to franchise applicable to Indians no variation should be made, which will place them at a disadvantage compared with the franchise applicable to them at present. We recommend that the present trade relations between the two countries be maintained on the same footing that is Indian goods entering Burma must be treated in the same manner as they would have been treated if separation had not taken place. We understand by this that Indian imports into Burma will enjoy the same margin of preference in relation to imports from other countries including Great Britain as at present obtains, especially as regards piecegoods, whether customs duties in India are lowered or not. Excise duties of petrol and kerosene oil from Burma should accrue to the Government of India in the form of import duties."

"We recommend that trade agreement should be for a period of two years when it should automatically expire."

Mrs. Lakshmipathi's Rival Candidate

MADRAS, March 2.

Mr. S. G. Ranga Ramanujam, advocate, filed nomination papers to-day in connection with the by-election from the city constituency to the local legislature.

Mrs. Rukmani Lakshmipathi is the Congress Parliamentary Board's candidate contesting the same seat.—A.P.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

NEW DELHI, March. 3.

The Executive Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce met to-day at 'Shanker Nivas' to consider India's budget for 1935-1936 presented in the Legislative Assembly by Sir James Grigg and also to arrange the plans for the forthcoming annual session of the Federation.

Among those present were Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai (President): Seth Padam Pat (Vice-President), Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas, Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sircar, Mr. Walchand Hirachand, Mr. Shriram, Mr. G. D. Birla, Chunilal Mehta, Mr. Ojha, Mr. A D Shroff, Seth Abdoola Haroon, Mr. Sodhbans, Mr. B. Das and Khaitan.

IMPOVERISHMENT THE NATION

The Secretary of the Federation has released for publication a letter, which the Committee has forwarded to the Government of India dealing exhaustively with the question of silver sale. The letter says that the silver sale policy of the Government has resulted in injustice to the tax-payer, impoverishment of the nation in the past and very low price due to deflation and that persistence in the same course hereafter is fraught with serious consequences.

Considered from every point of view further silver sales by the Government of India are detrimental to the interests of both the Government and the people. The Committee are anxious even at this stage that the Government should change their silver policy and for this reason wish to bring the situation to the attention of the Government once again.

The letter adds that the loss on silver sale up to March 1934 is computed at Rs. 33 crores and that the appreciation in the price of silver, if the Government keep off the market, will go a long way to increase the purchasing power of the Indian market.—A.P.

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